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THE SUPREME MOMENT.

In one still moment, when the soul sinks deep
In thoughts of Life and God, not dazed with wine nor sleep,
Not wandering, but clear, nor slumb'ring, but awake,
Like the reflected sun in a wide, waveless lake;
When Far and Near, and Then and Now, and Time and Space
Have passed away like foam upon the water's face;
When thou canst feel the earliest, purest flowers of Life
Bound closely to thy breast, with fragrant promise rife;
When Earth and Heaven close around thee as a mist;
Thou think'st the flower a star, the star a rose sun-kiss'd;
In ev'ry moment, when, with holy, rushing soul,
Creation's stream sweep through thy very being's ground;
When thou thyself art not, and nothing is, but you
And God, in whom thou art, not knowing Why nor how,
In such a moment, swift as glance from frightened eyes
Comes the Love-longing, and all recollection dies
He, who a moment such as this but once has known,
Knoweth Eternity, e'en before Life is flown;
And as the diamond gleams of radiant light ends,
So he Eternity now and forever holds.
—(Translated from Ruckert's "Weisheit der Brahman.")—In The Academy.

THE PAST.

A thousand drums to earth have come and gone,
A thousand forts, by fear or fancy drawn,
Like shapes of light have faded from the dawn.

A thousand creeds have held their sway on earth,
Unto a thousand myths have given birth,
That now are fed for wonder, scorn or mirth.

A thousand gods have resigned their little day,
And crumbled. They were fashioned out of clay,
Like worn-out toys, they now are cast away.

A thousand castles of the human mind
Are wrecks with wich the coast of Time are lined,
The rubbish of the ages left behind.

A thousand systems of a thousand schools,
The theories of nature's hidden rules,
Now seem to us the dreams of idle fools.

A thousand lofty sentiments expressed,
To those who heal them seeming of the best,
Are now forgotten a theme for jest.

A thousand bookish memory have laid claim,
A thousand authors though them sought for fame,
To us there scarce remains a single name.

The winnower of the ages thrashes o'er
The harvest of a generation's lore;
One grain is gather from the thrashing floor.

The rest as empty cuff aside is cast,
Oblivion's refuse, gathering thick and fast,
Chokes all the gates and highways of the past.

Religions, dreams and empires all have gone
Like shapes of night that vanish from the dawn,
While through the age earth went rolling on.
—Denver News.

A WOMAN'S COPY OF THE SISTINE MADONNA

Famous painters has sought to copy Raphael's "Sistine Madonna," but have laid their brushes don in despair. And what painters have fated to do with the brush one woman has accomplished with her needle.

Fraulein Clara Ripbger, of Dresden, has dared to create— is nothing else than a creation—this picture a second time. She spent betwen five and six years on her work. Firm the beginning she had unusual difficulties to surmount, and when the great undertaking was finished, and noted artists came and looked, they would not accept the word of the artist until they had examined both sides of the canvas and realized that every square inch of the work was unmistakably done by the needle alone. The contention that the eyes at least had been painted had to be abandoned. Not a brushful of paint had touched the picture. Filoselle silk of various colors, and in stitches of various lengths, had wrought the marvel.

The first exhibition of the embroidered Madonna had not closed before the merit of the work was publicly acknowledged. The King and Queen of Saxony came to view the picture, and complimented the embroiderer. From Germany the picture was taken to St. Petersburg, where a large sum was offered for it. The owner declined to sell, and carried her treasure to London, where it was exhibited at Marlborough House before the Prince and Princess of Wales. From London it was taken to the Paris xposition, and received the gold medal from the international jury.—Ladies' Home Journal.

ISLAND EXCLULIVELY FOR CRANES.

Who ever heard of a piece of land deeded to animal or fowl? Yet such has been done by popular consent. In Minnesota there is a picturesque island that is uninhabited by man and given up to the cranes. When the Indians held full sway these birds decided upon this spot for a summer resort. As time went on and no white man had the temerity to disturb them they became sole owners, until now this island is pointed out from passing boats as one of the curiosities of the country.

It is estimated that three thousand cranes make their home there in the summer season, and they can be seen wading out in the water, ducking their long necks, and heard emitting a peculiar squak to warn off intruders.

The nests are made of very large sticks, are often the size of a bushel basket, and are usually built on some substantial tree, as in the accompanying illustration. In the years that have passed since this region was first settled by white men only one or two attempts have been made to land on the island, and these have resulted disastrously.

One man, more venturesome than the rest, captured with difficulty a young crane and carried it home. When exhibiting his trophy to the family the indignant bird thrust out its long beak, and before its captor guessed its intention plucked out his eyes. These birds guard their property so jealously that though elegant summer homes have been erected all around on the adjacent islands Crane Island will go down to posterity as one spot on earth sacred to the crane and his progeny.—New York Herald.

NORTH DAKOTA'S EXPERIENCE WITH ITS LIQUOR LAW

Friends of Prohibition Say It Has Saved $25,000,000 in the State In Ten Years.

After ten years of prohibition in this state it may be said that nowhere have prohibitory laws been more successfully enforced than here, says a Fargo, North Dakota, correspondent of the New York Sun.

Prohibition was made part of the constitution by a small popular majority in 1889. Out of a total vote of 36,000 the majority was only 1,159. The law furnishing means to enforce the provision was passed at the next session of the legislature.

Along the eastern side of the state, by the Red River, in the "Bread Basket of the World," as Dakotans proudly call it, the people are farmers, steady and industrious, and in general, prohibition laws have received their support. On the west side of the state, in the cow counties, the population has a cowboy character and prohibition has not been so popular. But even there the Enforcement League has been at work and has accomplished great things. Even Bismarck, the state capital, is now prohibition.

This Enforcement League was established in the eastern counties when it was seen that some sort of private organization was needed to enforce the law. It has employed detectives and secret agents to look up "blind pigs," the term for illicit saloons in North Dakota. It is constantly making investigations as to liquor carried by express companies in original packages and as to liquor sold by drug stores for "medicinal purposes." It has maintained election organizations and has secured the election to office of men pledged to enforce the laws.

The eastern part of the state has always shown a disposition to comply with the law, though there have almost continuously been blind pigs in Fargo and Grand Forks, and the "jag wagon" has been a fluorishing institution in the border towns. The "jag wagon" is a vehicle run by the saloon keepers of Moorehead and East Grand Forks, Minn., for the free conveyance into Minnesota from Fargo and Grand Forks of men with a thirst and for their free re-conveyance, the thirst well allayed, back to the other side. They have done a steady and remarkable trade.

For several years after the enactment of the prohibitory law several towns in the eastern part of the state, and these the biggest in North Dakota, continued to gain a revenue by the sale of liquor. Proprietors of billiard saloons, temperance saloons, coffee halls and other places with soft-drink names, but a hard-drink reputation, were either required to pay a certain amount monthly into the city treasury or were regularly brought before the municipal officers and fined, both methods being in tacit recognition of their business.

But when the county, state or Enforcement League took a notion to swoop down and gather in the keepers there was trouble, and when such men as Judge Pollock were on the bench and gave the limit in the sentence every fine, the business declined. Under the state law any building in which liquor selling is carried on can be closed and abandoned for all business purposes for a certain period, which means the loss of all revenue to the owner. This law has been a source of strength for the Prohibitionists.

There is a remarkable number of drug stores in North Dakota, and the casual visitor will be impressed by their prosperous appearance. Liquor is sold for medicinal purposes by these houses.

The applicant for a dose must present an affidavit that he does need the medicine, specifying the particular ailment for which he requires it, and these affidavits are filed with the county authorities. Liquor permits are granted to drug stores by the judge of the district court and he may refuse applications upon the demand of a certain number of residents of the neighborhood. But there are twice as many drug stores as the health of the community requires.

The Enforcement League has been digging into this and has curtailed the business materially. The actual amount of liquor sold by drug stores in this way is, in point of fact, relatively insignificant.

The officers of the Enforcement League and other leading business men of the state say that the Prohibition law has reduced the amount of money spent for drink by 75 per cent., and this they estimate means a saving of $25,000,000 in ten years.

They say it has reduced court expenses and police costs, has enabled farmers to put more time and money into their homes and buildings, has improved the retail business situation in every town in the state by diverting to legitimate channels the sums that would have been drunk, and has improved the character of the population and the agriculture of the region.

At glance at the conditions along the two sides of the Red River gives support to their assertions. On the western bank there are no saloons and on the eastern bank there are towns full of saloons. Every important community on the western or Dakota bank of the Red has its slum on the eastern bank, in Minnesota. Though the east side town might be as important, commercially and agriculturally, as that on the west, there is not a single instance where this is the case.

Some of the leading politicians of the state are anxious for the re-submission of the prohibition question to the people. The Democratic party is looking for a local issue. The Republicans have gone on record as being in favor of no backward step, and the Democrats think that with a re-submission plank they may carry the state. It is not likely, however, that the question will come up this way.

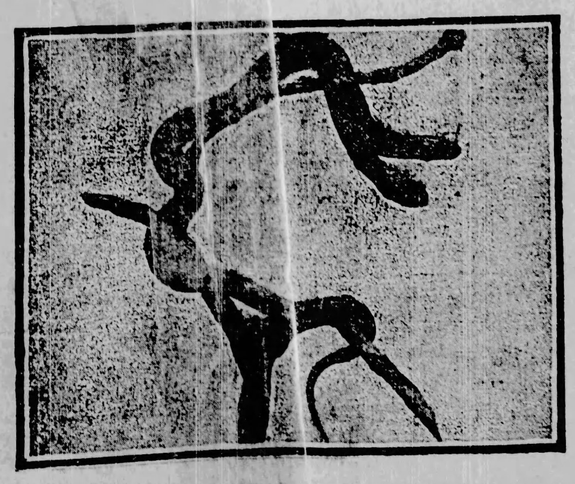
Lessening Appreciation.

Mrs. Newlywed—Oh, mother! John said this morning I was one woman in a hundred.

Her Mother—I see in that no cause for tears.

Mrs. Newlywed—But, mother, he used to say I was one woman in a thousand.—Life.

New York's Two-Headed Snake.



One of the curiosities at the New York zoological park this winter is a two-headed snake. It is of the ordinary "milk snake" variety, which is very common throughout the park and the vicinity, the rustle of the leaves as they glide across them often attracting the attention of visitors at the park.

This snake is about eleven inches long and two months old, and what makes it particularly interesting is the fact that it seems to have belonged to a family of "freaks." In the brood were thirty-nine other little snakes. Three of them were albinos, which in itself is a very unusual occurrence.

If the prophecy of the authorities at the park is true this snake has a very poor outlook for a long life, as snakes' lives go, and it is likely to die of starvation. In feeding both heads drink at the same time and often have their little disagreements, making it necessary to put a cover over one head while the other drinks.

This is the second two headed snake that has come into the possession of the park officials, the other one being a small "garter snake," last year, which lived only three or four days.—New York Herald.

THE COLONIALS.

A Story of Adventure at the Time of the American Revolution.

By ALLEN FRENCH.

(Copyright, 1901)

SUMMARY OF PREVIOUS CHAPTERS.

[Alice Tudor, the daughter of a London merchant trading in Montreal, had been kidnapped by the Indians and about a year before the story opens, in the autumn of 1772, had been bought by old Aneeb, chief of the Pottowattomie, who had adopted her as his daughter. She appears suddenly to two voyageurs camped on the shore of Lake Huron, and appeals to them to rescue her. The younger of the two men tries to buy her from the old Indian, but all his efforts are refused. Finally Aneeb gives the girl her liberty on condition that the young trapper, Frank Ellery, undertakes to deliver her to her father, and that they travel in the company of a party of soldiers, also camped on the shore. The conditions are accepted, the girl is turned over to the lieutenant in command and taken to the hut he occupies. Arangements are made to leave for Detroit on the morrow. The lieutenant has designs against the girl. Learning of this, Frank and his companion, Benjy, determine to save her, and, arming themselves with hangers, they rush into the hut. In the fight which follows Benjy is fatally stabbed and the lieutenant is wounded. As Frank turns to flee, calling to Alice to follow, Aneeb appears and carries off the girl.]

CHAPTER VII.—THE KNOLL AMONG THE PINES.

The canoe slipped noiselessly into the night; there was no pursuit. Confusion reigned at the camp; when the sergeant found his wits the fugitives were already far away. On the embowered stream the canoe sped silently for miles.

Benjy lay in the bottom of the canoe, noting the landmarks at Frank's description. "You'll come soon," he said at last, speaking with difficulty, "on a great rock. Beyond that—a little creek. Turn in there."

The rock showed, black in the gray night. Beyond it, Frank turned the nose of the canoe into the smaller stream. It grew narrower and shallower: before long he stepped out, and, wading, drew the canoe after him. The creek at last became a mere rocky bed. "Lift me out," said Benjy.

Above them rose a knoll, crowned by great pines. Frank carried the old man up the ascent, and set him down at the foot of a tree. The sky was scarcely visible; where they stood the ground was in blackness. He went for the ax and sought a torch. Before long the blaze of a pitchknot shone on the old man's face.

Benjy lay quiet, holding to one hand a coth to his side. His wrinked face was pale; on his features was no expression of pain, but one of peace. He looked up calmly, and Francis knelt beside him. "'Tis the end,lad," he said. "'Tis slow, but sure; I feel it coming. Frank, ye'll be sorry to part from me?"

"Oh, Benjy!" Frank bent lower, and clasped in his hands the other's head. Tears fell and mingled with those that came from the old man's eyes. But they were the last that Benjy shed.

"Lad, attend," he said. "I have something to say, and a short time."

"I listen, Benjy."

"Tell Ann——" The old man paused. "There's nothing to say. Her brother's dead."

"No message?"

"We shall meet again soon."

There was a silence for a moment while the old man rested. Then he roused himself again. "My love to Dickie," he said. "I'm sorry I could not teach him sword play as I taught you. But, oh, lad, I was proud of you to-night. When he fell, his head cleft——"

"I did not kill him," said Frank.

"Not kill him?"

"There was too little space for striking, what with the corner and the roof. 'Twas but a wrist stroke. Yet I have marked him. God give me strength to meet him again!"

"Then spare him not!" cried Benjy. "Remember——" His voice suddenly sank.

"Benjy!" cried Frank, apprehensive.

"Not yet," cried the old man, with an effort. "Frank, one more thing. Dig me a grave. Dig it now."

Francis obeyed. With an ax he cut wood, and shaped himself a rough spade. He laid back with it the mat of pine needles, and come upon the light, moist loam. Then he began his task, rapidly making a pit near the old man, measuring it with his eye. He threw out the dirt. Where roots interfered he cut them with his ax. With no word, panting in haste, he worked to please his old companion, and marveled to find himself digging a grave for a man yet living. Upon him at his work the flaring torch, upright in the ground, cast its broad light. Benjy lay watching. From the branches and thickets the tiny wild things, roused by the noise and light, looked and wondered. Birds chirped, then slept again.

"'Tis enough," said Benjy, at last. Frank was waist-deep. "Leave off and come to me."

Frank came and knelt again. Benjy took in his hands the young man's, warm from their toil. A look of pleasure glimmered on the old face. "'Tis well done of you, lad. I shall lie in a grave."

"Fear not of that."

"I have feared," said Benjy, "to die alone. And then to lie unburied—to be snuffed at by the deer—eaten by the foxes—to rot above ground! Ay—I have feared. But not now. And an Ellery is with me! I have always served the Ellerys, Frank. Your grandfather, the smuggler—your father, the merchant—and now you. I have served all three.

"And served well. Benjy, shall I pry?"

"Not yet," he said staunchly. "There's no time. Lad, listen. Ye'll leave this matter of the white girl. Aneeb was angry—misunderstanding. He will never give her up again. Go you to Boston; to follow her is useless. Leave Detroit wide; make for Albany. None will remember the matter of a wounded lieutenant. Give up the girl, and go home."

"Benjy!"

"Think of your brother Dickie. He's nearly twenty now, with your uncle there to plague him. He needs you, be sure. And what is your uncle doing all the while, with the property and the business? Dickie could not be strong against him, as you were."

"No," agreed Francis, sadly. "But Benjy, how can I leave the girl?"

Benjy's voice grew stronger. "If you go not, Frank, you go to danger. I'm dying, lad. You've heard the dying see clearly. Men will fight over the girl; she was born for a bone of contention." He raised his head, looking into Frank's face with eyes that burned, and finished his warning in a voice of energy. "Your grave will be dug in the wilderness, Frank, if ye follow her into the woods!"

He sank back, panting, and his eyes closed. "Frank," he gasped—"you land. Pray—now."

They clasped hands. Frank prayed. "Our Father—" But no more. Benjy died.

There was scant time for mourning. Frank buried Benjy in his cloak, forcing across the pit, as he filled it, round spikes from the holes of the pines, that no beast should dig. When the grave was finished and made smooth he laid over it again the needle carpet he had first turned back. The remaining earth he cast away; the ground was as if undisturbed.

Then he went to the canoe, took from it everything, made up a pack, and hid in the bushes what he did not want. The canoe itself he thrust into a thicket. Then, as he stood once more by the grave, the light of the pine knot failed, and he was left in darkness.

Alone by the grave he sat the night through. Beneath the earth, where lay his hand, was his companion of three years. Elsewhere in the same forests were fleeing the Indians and the white girl. Far, far away was his native town, peaceful on its peninsula, mirrored in his mind as last he saw it. There were his friends, his home, his brother. He yearned for them.

And then he struggled. What was a girl, first seen on that day, to his ambition? How could she weigh against the brother that needed him? Against the plan of his life? Could he even find her? There was a chance he might find her at once, but if not, what then? The country of the Pottawattomies was far away, the tribe lived scattered. He might wander for a year, and never hear news of her. If found, could he save her? Aneeb had been angry; he was stubborn, and his people were fierce. Benjy spoke truly of danger.

Then again rose up in his mind the picture of his home. The quiet town, the friendly houses, the familiar streets, drew him toward them. The faces of his friends appeared before him; he heard them speak.

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MODERN CONCLUSIONS ON THE LEGENDS OF GENESIS

A recent writer says that "at the present time, Christianity in all denominations, is divided into two kinds—one for the learned and one for the unlearned." The individual of the latter class accepts the Bible literally; he has no scientific facts with which to reconcile the statements of the earlier Biblical books. If some one tells him of the truths of geology, he denies them in toto, because they do not agree with what he reads in the first chapter of Genesis—and the same is true in many other instances.

The Christianity of the learned is far different. The educated man does not look upon the Bible as an infallible textbook on astronomy or geology, nor as a correct history of the beginnings of the world or of humanity. To one of the unlearned, the position of the educated Christians is a perplexity. He does not understand it. If you don't believe that all the divers races of men were descended from Adam and Eve, he can not understand why you are not an infidel and a scoffer.

A little volume has just been translated from the German by W. H. Carruth, professor of German in the University of Kansas, which will be of the greatest use to all who desire to understand the educated Christian view as to the Bible stories of the beginnings of things. The Legends of Genesis, written by Hermann Gunkel, professor of Old Testament Theology in the University of Berlin. It is published by the Open Court Publishing company, of Chicago.

Prof. Gunkel is a man of high reputation as a man of learning. He is a Protestant teacher of theology in a German university which trains the Lutheran clergymen of that empire. Of his orthodoxy there is not the slightest suspicion. He has written a great work, entitled Commentary on Genesis—a bulky book, and not yet translated from German into English. He has written an introduction, which gives a synopsis of the deductions which he has fully worked out in detail in the larger work. It is this introduction which is published under the title of The Legends of Genesis.

Prof. Gunkel appreciates to the utmost the religious value of the Bible. But he in common with all modern theologians, is certain that the book of Genesis is a collection of legends, first handed down among the Jews by oral tradition, and later reduced to writing—the book showing clearly the work of two different writers and of a third, who was simply an editor. Prof. Gunkel shows what legends are, what is their real meaning and use, their varieties, now they originated, what changes they underwent in connection with oral tradition among the people, and how they have been affected in literary form by their final editing.

Perhaps his attitude toward this legendary book will be best understood by a quotation in his own words: "A child, indeed, unable to distinguish between reality and poetry, loses something when it is told that its dearest stories are 'not true.' But the modern theologian should be farther developed. The evangelical churches and their chosen representatives would do well not to dispute the fact that Genesis contains legends as has been done too frequently—but to recognize that the knowledge of this fact is the indispensable condition to an historical understanding of Genesis. This knowledge is already too widely diffused among those trained in historical study ever again to be suppressed. It will surely spread among the masses of our people, for the process is irresistible. Shall not we Evangelicals take care that it be presented to them in the right spirit?"

As he well says, the facts developed by the higher criticism of the Bible are too widely known, and are spreading too fast, for them to be suppressed. It is certain that the Christian church must adopt its conclusions, or it will make the entire educated world agnostic. It will lose its power as the director of the world to better living, for it will number only the ignorant and bigoted among its adherents eventually. We can not go on with a portion of the Christian world believing the Bible allegorically and another portion believing it literally, yet both claiming to believe the same thing. The church can no longer close the doors of knowledge to the masses and she must cease to mourn for the ages of ignorance as the ages of faith. The faith of modern Christians must be founded on reason, and square itself with ascertained truth, or Christianity will sink, as did heathenism, into the religion of the "pagani"—the dwellers in villages and remote rural districts.

S. S. KNABENSHUE.

PERSONALITY OF GOV. SHAW

New Secretary of the Treasury.

He is an earnest Methodist.

He is opposed to dancing.

He never drank liquor nor tasted tobacco.

He belongs to no secret societies.

He is democratic, and, it is said, treats his servants as his equals.

He is both banker and lawyer.

He leaped from obscurity into political prominence by replying to a free-silver speech by W. J. Bryan.

He was born in a log cabin in Vermont and spent his boyhood on a Vermont farm.

He earned with his own labor the money that put him through college.

He says his success in life is due to hard work.

He always got to his law office at 7 a. m. and stayed there until 10 p. m.

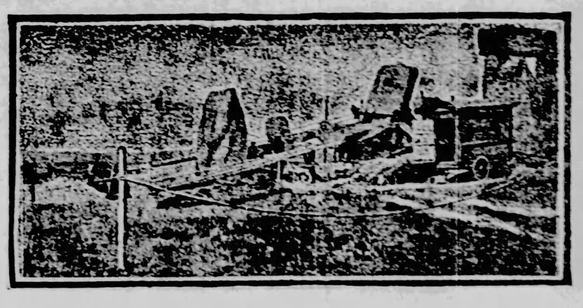
He was superintendent of two Sunday schools for twenty years.

He has a high forehead, thin gray hair, a heavy mustache and gray, close-cropped side-whiskers.

He looks, in dress, like a Methodist minister.

He announced at a Methodist conference in Chicago last year: "I am an organization politician. A machine politician is not as great a nuisance as a fool reformer."

TRYING TO SAVE STONEHENGE.



Great efforts are now being made in England to preserve Stonehenge from ruin, and the accompanying picture shows workmen engaged in the act of raising the great "leaning stone," which almost fell some months ago. This stone is the largest monolith in England, except Cleopatra's Needle, and originally it formed one of the uprights of the trilithon the fall of which was said to have been caused by the excavations and researches made by the Duke of Buckingham in 1620.

The horizontal portion and the other upright, the latter of which is broken in two pieces, now lie prostrate across the altar stone.

The stone which is now being raised has for a long time been leaning considerably toward the northeast, and even seemed to rest upon a beautiful little pillar of syenite. The danger was that in some storm, especially after a heavy fall of snow and a sudden thaw, the great stone, since it has three veins, would break in four pieces in falling and also crush the smaller stone beneath it; but fortunately this danger is now averted.

A fence was erected around Stonehenge recently. It is 1,700 yards in circumference, and is made of light barbed wire, which is of a neutral tint and absolutely invisible at a distance. The happy result is that the tourist gets the full effect of Stonehenge in all its grandeur, instead of, as in former days, a view of the stones mingled with two or three peddlers' wagons, one or two cameras and the cart of an itinerant tinker, not to speak of picnic luncheons, which were frequently spread out within the sacred circle, says the New York Herald.

mother bent over him. "Is the pain great?"

He answered: "It is not myself, but for you."

She looked around her in the lonely woods and understood. Their lives depended upon his strength—and his thigh was broken.

They saw the danger; all of them. The men and boy accepted it as Indians should, with fatalism, uncomplaining. And to the English girl came the courage of her people. The cloud lifted from Alice's brain. She fell to work with the rest.

From bushes they cut poles, and built a lodge around Aneeb where he lay. The old man dragged the bundles to the door; the woman and children went for firewood. Around the fire they sat; the old woman got out the store of food. Indians never provident; by the smallest of rations there was not food to last them for a day. When darkness came they ate, and laid themselves to sleep.

The fire went out; the cold of winter came that night in a terrible wave. In the morning Alice first of all went to gather wood, dragging it with numb fingers from under the thin snow. Then the old woman warmed a little grease, and began to rub the joints of her broken hand. "To-day, Makkwah, thou must prove thyself a hunter." When the sun was high the boy tottered out with his gun.

He went away from the lodge painfully, a half mile. The cold was so great that his slow motions could not keep him warm. Stiffer he grew, more and more helpless, until at last he leaned against a tree and waited. There, hours later, the woman found him. He smiled patiently and shook his head. On her back she carried his wasted body to the lodge, and sent her grandson for the gun, telling him to hunt. Through the afternoon the boy wandered vainly, finding in the snow tracks in plenty, but no game.

On the morrow the boy went out again. An hour and they heard his gun. But he did not return. Another hour and he fired again. "He missed the first time," said Netnokwa. "Perhaps this time he has hit." Still he did not return. The day dragged on, until at sunset the lad came back, staggering in at the door forelone with fatigue. He brought nothing.

Alice had helped Netnokwa with the fire and the gathering of wood. That night she slept fitfully, her hunger waking her. She dreamed of food, woke and wept in silence. The morning came and the woman gave the gun into the boy's hand with a charge: "This day, remember, thou art the son of Aneeb." He went forth proudly, but soon his steps dragged.

At the lodge Alice and Netnokwa gathered wood, fed the fire, and listened constantly. They stood minutes at a time, but they heard no sound from the boy's gun. Noon passed, the afternoon crawled along. Toward night the woman became alarmed, and went out on the trail of her grandson. Alice, left alone with the two helpless men, fed with small sticks the little fire, and waited anxiously. At last the woman came back on hour after dark. In her arms she bore the senseless boy. Quickly the two made a greater fire; the woman took moccasins and boiled them. As they could they ate the tough masa. For a while Alice felt restored, but again she passed the night in distress.

The woman was the strongest of all. In the morning she brought wood, and again cooked dershkin. Alice, though she helped, could not touch the food; the sight continually fainting, was unable to eat. The men lay in silence during the day. Only Alice and Netnokwa stirred in the lodge, but there was nothing to do. The day was dull and bitter; toward night Netnokwa went out for another armful of wood. She forbade Alice to accompany her. "Thy will is strong, daughter, but thy body is weak." When she returned there were snowflakes on her dress. "It is snowing again," she said. "It will be a long storm. Now there is no help. The end has come."

Alice, lying on her blanket, put her face in her hands. "God help father and George," she said in the prayer of her childhood. She thought of her mother, long since dead. "And take me quickly," she whispered, "into heaven."

The others were silent for a long time, while the daylight died away and the little fire made its fitful gleam more visible in the hut. The sifting snow prepared their grave, the creeping cold began already to finish the work which starvation had begun. Alice felt drowsiness coming upon her. She did not fear; she did not care. Soon she would lie down and sleep.

But at length the old man spoke: "There is yet hope. Many times have I been near death, death like this from starvation. Once in the north I fasted six days. Then a Frenchman came. Once on the prairie I was senseless from hunger, but the Manitto sent one to relieve me. Aneeb, call on the Manitto to help us."

For awhile Aneeb said nothing. Then he dragged himself into a sitting posture. "Give me," he said to his mother, "my little drum of the Metai."

Netnokwa brought it. Aneeb opened the medicine bag at his breast and cast a rude powder on the fire. Then he began to beat the drum, and presently they heard his voice, hoarse and dry:

"I call upon the Metai, upon the spirits who are above me——"

His voice rose and fell. He beat the little drum. The old woman crouched and listened; the boy raised his head, then let it fall. Alice opened her eyes and looked. Would the Metai help them? She saw only the fire and its light glistening upon the thick frost that coated the mats of the lodge. For some minutes she watched.

Then the curtain of the lodge door opened. Alice looked dully; it could not be true. The others did not notice; Aneeb was rapt in his prayer. No, it could not be true. A bright flame sprang up from the logs; but that white blur against the black night was not a human face. Alice, hopeless, was about to close her eyes.

The door lifted higher. A stooping figure entered. The drum fell from the hands of the chief. All stared at the newcomer as at a spirit.

"Sagaito!"

Frank looked around him at the faces pinched with starvation. He held out his hand to Alice, but she was too weak to move. Then he threw down by the fire two partridges, and spoke with a voice that seemed to break.

"It is well, Aneeb, that you beat your little drum of the Metai."

CHAPTER IX.—THE CABIN IN THE WOODS.

There stood a cabin at the edge of the brook, small and roofed with bark, but convenient for the winter. Before it hung on a branch the flesh of two moose, while not far away, in various places, cut wood was piled. In the cabin Aneeb, his leg bound with splints, lay on a bed of fir twigs. For days Frank had not ceased work except to throw himself to sleep. But at last the building was finished.

Then began a life of routine. Before daylight the woman rose in the hut, and was left the boy and girl. They went out into the cold and dusk, where stars yet glimmered above, and in the east the sky was growing bright. They brushed the last snow from the nearest woodpile, and brought in their arms the split logs to the cabin. There the light of the rising fire fell upon the sleeping men, and Alice, passing, might see Frank's face. On him—ah, there hung every hope of her heart!

He lay unconscious as if there were neither Boston nor London for him or for her. His sleep was sound, his face was calm and strong. As the woman cooked the meal Alice stole glances at him, comforting her. There was in him nothing of self-reliance, so much of power, that each day she could take courage for the future.

But in the morning her moments with him were few. When Netnokwa gave permission she might wake him, and see his opening eyes. But his meal was hasty, and he was soon away. At the door of the hut, in the dawn, Alice stood many a time and watched his form melt among the distant shadows of the woods.

Then in the hut she would work at the skin-curing or at the ordering of the place. For Netnokwa was neat and was always busy. There was sewing to be done with great needles and the sinews of animals; there were moccasins to be made, then to be trimmed. And Aneeb, living without complaint, yet had to be tended and fed. In minutes of quiet Alice worked on birch bark, brought by the hunter from great distances. With a sharp stick she copied sentences from her Bible. But Kewadin, contemptuous, left her and tiptoed about under the trees, honing with his bow and arrow to shoot a squirrel and win Frank's smile.

Netnokwa prepared the evening broth, leaving it to simmer long, for at what hour Frank might return they could not tell. Then moose skins were shaken up afresh at his seat, and the floor of the cabin was sweet with cedar branches. Pine splinters were prepared; dry gummy wood was picked out from the rest and laid on its own pile. This work done, Netnokwa would take down from their pegs the softest and best of the moccasins and the prettiest leggins made for wear in the cabin. And then from time to time Alice, Kewadin, even Netnokwa herself, would stand at the door and gaze about through the woods.

If it snowed he might be late; in the soft snow walking was difficult. Or, if it snowed hard, he might not come at all. Yet once on the first night he did not come; the sun was hours down, but he did not come. Netnokwa and the others lay down to sleep. "Aneeb," cried Alice at last, "Where is Sagaito?"

"Little daughter," said the chief, "he is safe. To-morrow, be sure, he brings fresh meat."

And next the morrow, before noon, Frank returned, dragging a heavy load on an improvised sledge.

But usually, as the dusk fell, they would see him coming among the trees. Then, with a shout, Kewadin would rush to meet him, and Alice, less hastily, would follow. The moose-tongue, or the partridges, the boy would seize with pride and beg to carry the gun. But the real welcome was between the other two, with looks, not words, and with hands clasped eagerly.

In the cabin the two men looked gladly at the hunter returning, and at the sign of his success. Netnokwa and Alice removed his moccasins and leggins before the snow should melt, hung them to dry, and gave them the fresh ones. Next the bowl of broth, or platter of meat was set before the hungry man. No questions were asked him until he was ready to speak. Then would begin their hour of evening.

Makkwah would sing the Indian chants, and with Aneeb instruct the boy in Indian legends and history. But, at times, Alice and Frank, sitting side by side, would speak in their own mother tongue.

He made her speak of herself. Her [illegible]

was a well-to-do merchant, her brother was a soldier.

"An officer," she said. "That was why I felt so safe with——"

She stopped and dropped her eyes, picturing to herself the lieutenant as he fell dead, as she thought, and shivered slightly. Frank spoke quickly of his hunting to draw her from the unpleasant thought.

She brightened. "You hunt so well!" she cried.

"But this is bad game country," he said. "Now there is fair hunting, but the moose and elk need bushes to feed on, or young trees. Here are few, for miles are great pines and hemlocks, but little underbrush. The game is already leaving."

Her face became serious; she foresaw. "Will there be little to eat?"

"I trust not. But you know how to starve, Alice?"

"Yes," she said. She tightened her lips; her eyes looked back into memory. "Last winter two more families lived near us. They were women and children, so Aneed fed them as well as us. It was hard sometimes. But," she added confidently, looking up, "I can live on little. It is usually three days before I faint."

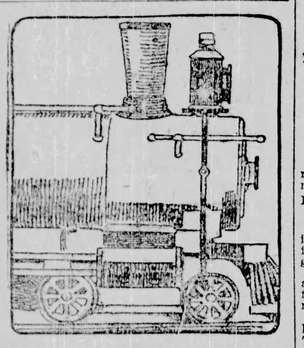
"Usually three days," he repeated. "Usually three days! And at home, Alice?"

Her eyes filled. She could not answer.

(To be Continued.)

AUTOMATIC HEADLIGHT DIRECTING DEVICE

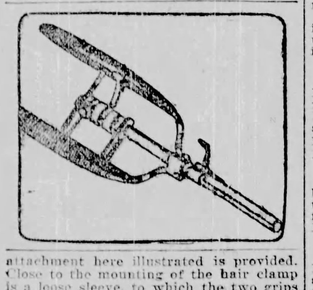
With the headlights now in use on railway locomotives it is impossible to see the track ahead at night when rounding a curve, owing to the fact that the lamp is fixed and the rays of light must extend in the same line as the boiler, and consequently the light does not shine on the track except on the straight roadway. Thus an obstruction placed on the curve would hardly be visible, and might



cause a wreck for which the trainmen could not be blamed. The attachment shown in the accompanying drawing is designed to throw the light rays on the rails while rounding a curve in either direction, and turn them into line with the track again as soon as the straight road is reached. In this invention the headlight is mounted on a revolving platform, instead of being attached directly to the boiler, which is geared to a vertical rod running downward to the forward truck of the engine. As this truck is the first to feel the bend of the rail on reaching a curve, and turns itself accordingly, it revolves the rod in one direction or the other, which turns the lamp correspondingly and throws the light on the curve. The instant the locomotive reaches the straight track again the light is thrown straight ahead, having already crossed the track once in following the curve, thus giving the engineer a view of the line for some distance ahead while yet on the curve, an impossibility with a fixed headlight. Josephine and George A. Joffen, of DesMoines, Iowa, are the inventors.

ROTARY CURLING IRON.

The common curling iron has been in use so long that there seemed to be no possibility of the inventor taking it up and improving it at this late day, but now Edward Myette, of Fairhaven, Wash., appears to have overcome its one objectionable feature. A moment's thought will prove that it is not very handy to turn the handles over and over in the fingers until the hair is wound up on the heated iron, and it is to accomplish the winding automatically that the



attachment here illustrated is provided. Close to the mounting of the hair clamp is a loose sleeve, to which the two grips are pivoted, while the iron extends back midway between the two. On this extension two toothed wheels are loosely mounted, with corresponding racks attached to the under grip. The neatest part of the whole invention is the little sliding clutch which rotates with the iron and can be thrown into connection with either wheel to revolve the iron in either direction. The iron is thus made to curl the hair in the right direction on both sides of the head by simply sliding the clutch into connection with its proper wheel and gripping the handles together in the hand, keeping it contracted until the hair has become heated and the curl will keep its shape, when the hand is relaxed and the clamp opened to release the ends of the hairs.

HUMOR OF THE DAY.

"Are you married or unmarried?" asked the theatrical manager of an applicant for engagement.

"Unmarried four times," replied she.—Detroit Free Press.

"How did the United States Senate get the reputation of being such an exceptionally dignified body?" inquired the man who is always eager to learn.

"Probably it was by going into executive session at precisely the proper moment," was the cold-blooded man's answer.—Washington Star.

"She enjoys conversation, I believe."

"She thinks she does, but as a matter of fact she doesn't know the difference between conversation and a monologue."—Chicago Post.

Doctor—"You must give up drinking and——"

Mr. Sickly—"I never touch a drop."

Doctor—"And stop smoking."

Mr. Sickly—"I don't smoke."

Doctor—"Humph! that's bad. If you haven't anything to give up I'm afraid I can't do much for you."—Tit-Bits.

"Somebody has sent in $18,669 to the conscience fund."

"Say, a man must be awful rich who can afford to have a conscience like that."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Eternal Fitness of Things.

"Did you hear what that rich Mormon who died recently did with his wealth?"

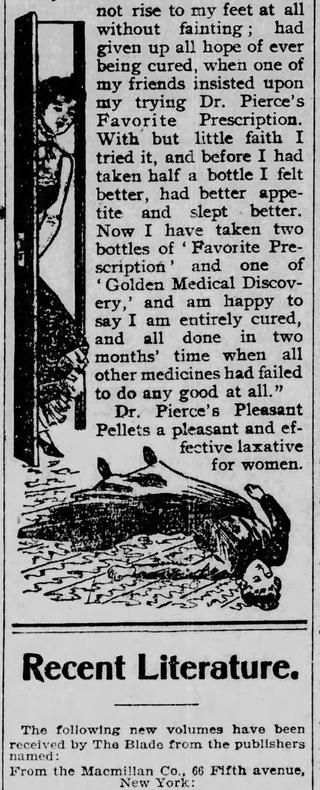
"No. What?"

"He left it to the widows and orphans."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

YOU MUST HATCH eggs before you can raise poultry. Our SURE HATCH INCUBATORS are made for that purpose. They are doing the work for thousands. Send for big free catalog showing photos of those using the machine. Address nearest office. Sure Hatch Inch. Co., Clay Center, Neb., Columbus, O.

I could not rise to my feet without fainting.

"I had suffered for three years or more at monthly periods," writes Miss Ella Sapp, of Jamestown, Guilford Co., N. C. "It seemed as though I would die with pains in my back and stomach. I could not rise to my feet at all without fainting; had given up all hope of ever being cured, when one of my friends insisted upon my trying Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. With but little faith I tried it, and before I had taken half a bottle I felt better, had better appetite and slept better. Now I have taken two bottles of 'Favorite Prescription' and one of 'Golden Medical Discovery,' and am happy to say I am entirely cured, and all done in two months' time when all other medicines had failed to do any good at all."



Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets a pleasant and effective laxative for women.

Recent Literature.

The following new volumes have been received by The Blade from the publishers named:

From the Macmillan Co., 66 Fifth avenue, New York:

The New Americans, by Alfred Hodder, is a novel in which are portrayed the new ideas at work in the minds of the rising generation.

The Real World, by Robert Herrick, is a very strong novel. The author has a fine literary style, and the book is worth reading.

The same publishers send out a beautiful holiday number of Winston Churchill's The Crisis, with a new portrait of the author.

From Little, Brown & Co., Boston:

Types of Naval Officers, by Capt. A. T. Mahan, comes in a revised and enlarged edition. It is a keen analysis of the character and work of six leading British admirals of the seventeenth century.

Old-Time Gardens, by Alice Morse Earle, is a book of colonial days, of the flowers that bloomed in the gardens of the Puritans. The illustrations are numerous.

From Harper & Brothers., Franklin Square, New York:

The Debatable Land, by Arthur Colton, is a osiry of the civil war, the scenes being laid partly in New England and partly in the South. It is quite readable.

The House Divided, by H. B. Marlott Watson, is a roistering romance of the days of George II. The hero, born in Vermont, goes to England to obtain an estate to which he is heir.

From Henry T. Coates & Co., Philadelphia:

By the Higher Law, by Julia Helen Twells, jr., is a novel of New York society life. It is the career of a young and beautiful widow.

Red Eagle, by Edward S. Ellis, is a juvenile tale of the early settlement of the ew York frontier. It is exciting, but clean and readable.

From the J. B. Lippincott Co., Philadelphia:

The Diamond Necklace, translated from the French, is a novel based upon the story of the famous necklace which destroyed Marie Antoinette's influence with the French people.

The Belt of Seven Totems, by Kirk Munroe, is a boys' story, woven about the historic facts regarding Massasoit and King Philip. It is exceedingly interesting.

From George P. Putnam's Sons, 27 West 23d st., New York:

One of My Sons, by Anna Katherine Green, is one of the best of the skilful detective stores for which she is so famous.

The Royal Rogues, by Alberta Bancroft, is a fairy tale that will interest "grown-ups" as well as young people. It is pleasingly illustrated.

From A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago:

Bernardo and Laurette, by Marguerite Bouvet, is the story of two child-refugees from Alsace-Lorraine at the time of the Franco-Prussian war. It is a charming story, and young people will read it with pleasure.

From D. Appleton & Co., 72 Fifth avenue, New York:

The Story of the Art of Architecture, by P. L. Waterhouse is a concise and interesting outline history of architecture, from the tombs and temples of ancient Egypt to the American skyscrapers.

From Rand, McNally & Co., Chicago:

That Girl Montana, by Marah Ellis Ryan, is a novel of Western life, with an exciting plot, much mystery, and considerable dramatic action.

From the Jewish Publication Society of America, Philadelphia:

The Idylls of the Gass, by Martha Wolfenstein, is a volume of sketches of Old World Jewish life among the poor, and very prettily and deftly has the author brought out the characteristics of the people of whose she writes.

From the Preston & Rounds Co., Providence, R. I.:

The Chase of De Wet, by Frederick Hoppin Rowland, is a very brilliant story of the military operations in South Africa.

From the Phonographic Institute Co., Cincinnati, O.:

The Phonographic Dictionary and Phrase Book, by Benn Pitman and Jerome B. Howard, is a most exhaustive work, and is of the greatest value to short-hand writers.

From the Orange Judd Co., New York:

Left-Overs Made Palatable is a manual of money, time and labor saving in the preparation and use of food. How to cook odds and ends into appetizing dishes is explained in a series of recipes.

From the Penn Publishing Co., Philadelphia.

This company send several attractive juveniles, all well illustrated. Among these is Sophie Swett's A Cape Cod Boy. "The boy" is a little "Portergee," Manuel Silva, who was tossed upon the Cape Cod sands by a wreck.

Evelyn Raymond tells about A Yankee Girl in Old California. The "Yankee Girl" is one reared among most pleasant surroundings in Vermont, who suddenly discovers that, by the terms of her father's will, she must make her future home in Lower California.

More especially for boys is The Lost Galleon. The search for a missing ship, and the eventful recovery, form the basis of this tale, related by W. Bert Foster. It is an exciting story of sea adventure.

Another sea story, filled with thrilling escapades of adventurous boys is The Wreck of the Sea Lion, one of W. O. Stoddard's stories.

Dreamland, a collection of short stories, written by Julia M. Lippmann. The Green Door, a delightful story for the little ones by Margaret Compton; and Making His Mark, one of Horatio Alger's remarkable narratives of youthful achievements, are other volumes.

Repartee.

"Well," he said, "I don't pretend to know everything."

"If I were going to revise that statement for you," she answered, "I should think of only one change to make."

"What would that be?"

"'Anything' for 'everything.'"—Washington Star.

Brief Respites.

"Does your daughter sing 'Always?'" asked the guest.

"No, she stops for her meals," replied the long suffering parent.—Philadelphia Record.

TELEGRAPHING IN 1846

A Test Which Caused Wonder, Although the Message Was Sent Only From Washington to New York.

The wonderful news given to the world on Sunday last that a telegraph message had been sent without the use of wires from Europe to America makes doubly interesting the following extract from the Washington Union, published at the national capital in June, 1846.

A copy of the paper which is in the possession of a clerk in the pension office at Washington gives the following account of what was probably the first practical test of a telegraph line between the national capital and New York:

On Saturday evening last, June 6, Prof. Morse, the inventor and superintendent of the magnetic telegraph, and his assistant, Mr. Vail, in their office at Washington, wished to test the integrity of the telegraphic line the whole distance through to New York, a distance of no less than 200 miles. The better to understand the singularity of the scene we are about to record, the reader must imagine four individuals, one at the office at Washington, one at Baltimore, forty miles distant; one at Philadelphia, 108 miles farther, and one at New York (or rather Jersey City, opposite New York), 112 miles farther.

The telegraphic lines pass through the instruments at the offices at each of these places, and a communication dispatched from any one is written and instantly understood at all the others. We shall designate the operators by the names of the places at which they are stationed.

Washington—Baltimore, are you in communication with Philadelphia?

Baltimore—Yes.

Washington—Put me in connection with Philadelphia.

Baltimore—Aye, aye, sir; wait a minute. (After a pause.) Go ahead. You can talk with Philadelphia.

Washington—How do you do, Philadelphia?

Philadelphia—Pretty well. Is that you Washington?

Washington—Aye, aye. Are you connected with New York?

Philadelphia—Yes.

Washington—Put me in connection with New York.

Philadelphia—Aye, aye; wait a minute. (After a pause.) Go ahead; now for it.

Washington—New York, how are you? (New York does not answer.)

Philadelphia—Hello, New York. Washington is talking to you. Don't you hear him? Why don't you answer.

New York—I don't get anything from him.

Washington—I get that from New York.

Philadelphia—New York, Washington says he gets that from you.

Baltimore—How is it that Washington hears from New York, and New York does not hear from Washington?

Philadelphia—There's where I'm floored.

Baltimore—What is the reason, Washington?

Washington—Because New York has not properly adjusted his magnet.

Philadelphia—I've been hard at work all day. I feel like bricks. Had no supper. I have had a stiff evening's work; there have been many messages to-night—one alone gave us $17. I want to go.

Washington—Wait a little!

Baltimore—Go it, ye old cripples.

Philadelphia—Who is writing?

Washington—Don't all talk at once.

Baltimore—Mary Rogers are a case; so are Sally Johnson.

General Jackson are a hoss, so are Colonel Johnson.

Philadelphia—Who is that? I will discuss that p'nt.

Washington—Baltimore, keep quiet. Philadelphia, tell New York to ask me to write dots. (That is to adjust his magnet.)

Philadelphia—Aye, aye, sir. Washington, write dots. (Washington begins to write dots.) That's it; O. K. Now I have you; go ahead.

Washington—New York, do you now get what I send?

New York—Aye, aye, sir.

Washington—Did you get Prof. Morse's message for his daughter?

New York—Yes, from Philadelphia; but it's too late to send it over the river to-night. I am all alone, and the two boys are gone.

Washington—Very well; no matter.

Baltimore—Good night; I'm going.

Washington—Good night, all.

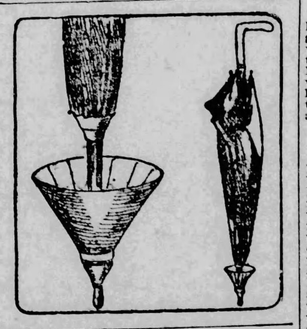
Philadelphia—Good night.

New York—Good night.

And so ends a curious scene; not a imaginery one, but one of actual occurrence. Let any one reflect upon the fact that all these questions and answers occurred in a space of time but very little longer than that in which this unique drama has been related.

UMBRELLA DRIP CUP.

Our illustration shows a practical novelty for preventing the dripping of water over the floor from a wet umbrella when the owner, or borrower, enters a room. Oftentimes the umbrella is taken through the house to a rear room for spreading out to dry, and in this case a trail of water is generally left behind across the carpets. The drip cup here



illustrated is intended especially to prevent this, as well as the formation of the little puddles of water wherever the user of the umbrella stops to transact business or chat with a friend. The cup is of rubber, with a thick end on the tip of the cone to hold the flexible cup in place when slipped over the end of the umbrella handle. When the umbrella is opened as a protection for the person the drip cup covers the cloth around the stick, the very place where the cloth is apt to wear out first. When the umbrella is in use the device contracts slightly and is hardly noticeable, but when the cup is in operation it expands and holds quite a quantity of water, which is easily poured out by tilting the umbrella slightly before opening. The inventor is William W. Winter, of Philadelphia, Pa.

Deafness Cannot be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that can not be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars free.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

I Will Cure You of Rheumatism.

No pay until you know it.

After 2,000 experiments I have learned how to cure Rheumatism. Not to turn bony joints into flesh again; that is impossible. But I can cure the disease always, at any stage, and forever.

I ask for no money. Simply write me a postal and I will send you an order on your nearest druggist for six bottles of Dr. Shoop's Rheumatic Cure, for every druggist keeps it. Use it for a month, and if it does what I claim pay your druggist $5.50 for it. If it doesn't I will pay him myself.

I have no samples. Any medicine that can affect Rheumatism with but a few doses must be drugged to the verge of danger. I use no such drugs. It is folly to take them. You must get the disease out of the blood.

My remedy does that, even in the most difficult, obstinate cases. No matter how impossible this seems to you, I know it and I take the risk. I have cured tens of thousands of cases in this way, and my records show that 39 out of 40 who get those six bottles pay, and pay gladly. I have learned that people in general are honest with a physician who cures them. That is all I ask. If I fail I don't expect a penny from you.

Simply write me a postal card or letter. Let me send you an order for the medicine. Take it for a month, for it won't harm you anyway. If it cures, pay $5.50. I leave that entirely to you. I will mail you a book that tells how I do it. Address Dr. Shoop, Box 528, Racine, Wis.

Mild cases, not chronic, are often cured by one or two bottles. At all druggists.

HANDY DEVICE FOR A SHAVING MUG

When a cake of soap begins to slide around in the shaving cup it makes it difficult to obtain a good lather, and the owner is apt to replace the cake with a new one before the old one is half used. It is to prevent this waste and retain the soap until it is almost used up that the invention shown in the illustration has

been designed. The binding plate which presses against the surface of the cake of soap is made of porcelain preferably, although aluminum may be utilized, and to insure a perfect fit around the outer edge a rubber packing ring is fitted in a groove on the edge. The tendency of the water to soften the outer edge of the cake is prevented by this plate, as the contact of the brush is limited to the small openings, but sufficient soap for a good lather is easily obtained, and as the cake wears beneath the openings the plate is turned to a fresh position and pressed lower in the cup to hold the cake in place. George M. Muller, of Brooklyn, N. Y., is the inventor.

BACHELOR GIRL'S TRUNK.

A combination trunk and writing desk has been devised by a New York woman. Necessity was truly the mother of this invention, the combination being a diminutive hall room, a limited income and a "bachelor" woman's need for a convenient and capacious drawer.

This design not only gives two large drawers, but at the same time does not decrease the amount of trunk room, and

leaves it easily accessible. The photograph shows an old trunk, now used as a writing table. It can be made ready for traveling in less than a minute's time. It was stated some time ago that a man was the inventor, but Laura E. Buckingham is the patentee, and in justice to her this statement is made.—New York Herald.

Marking Our Northern Boundary.

On that part of the boundary line delimiting Canada and the United States, between Rouse's Point and the river St. Lawrence, some of the fragile monuments of wood and mounds require attention, and in some cases replacement. To inspect them with a view of finding out their exact condition, the Canadian government and that of New York have appointed surveyors to go over the ground, and report the facts as they find them. Many poles are said to have disappeared; an admonition that less perishable materials will require to be used as substitutes. Where the monuments have disappeared, the problem will be to find the exact places which they occupied. Mounds are scarcely suitable for this work, for, besides being subject to denuding influences, they may be maliciously tampered with, and put out of easy recognition. Some durable material ought to be substituted for materials that are perishable or unstable, and we take it for granted that this course will be followed.—Toronto Monetary Times.

Handsome Is, Etc.

The Passerby—What a handsome dog! He must be valuable.

Dog Dealer—Yer bet 'e is. The man wot I bought 'm off is offering five dollars reward if I brings 'im back.

Something the Matter.

"My boy," said the proud mother, "never uses slang."

"Dear me!" returned the sympathetic neighbor, "what seems to be the matter with him? Nothing serious, I hope."—Chicago Post.

Lessens the Cost of Grain.

It is said that automobiles have so cheapened the cost of harvesting grain in the immense California fields that wheat can be raised at less actual cost than in the Argentine Republic.

Racing for a Train.

"Gracious, how fast you're running!" remarked the dressmaker's lapboard. "You must be in a great hurry."

"I should say so," replied the sewing machine. "I've got to make a train."—Philadelphia Press.

Candid.

"The fruit canners have formed a trust."

"Well, I suppose if anybody can they can."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"SUNDAYED" IN CARROLTON

Epoch Making Visit of Two Drummers to a Kentucky Town.

Carrolton, Ky., is an Ohio river town, not far from Louisville. Two commercial travelers, one from New York and one from Chicago, reversed the custom of their profession by "Sundaying" in the small towns instead of making the jump into the cities. So they "Sundayed" in Carrolton, says the New York Sun.

After supper on Saturday night they informed the landlord that they would stay over, and asked for two rooms.

"Ain't goin' to 'Sunday' in Carrolton?" asked the landlord in surprise.

"That's what we be?" said the Chicago man, who prides himself on his Yankee dialect.

"Ain't up to no tricks?" asked the landlord, suspiciously.

"Not a bit of it. Pay you in advance if you say so."

"Not a cent, men. But it's so dogoned uncommon. Kind of catches us short of grub. But I've got a farm 'bout four mile back, and I'll send out one of the boys to-night for a wagon load of truck, and, by the Eternal, you'll get the best Sunday dinner in Kentucky to-morrow. You'll sleep in the best rooms in the tavern to-night."

A little later, when the travelers concluded to be shown upstairs, the landlord proposed that they pay until Saturday night and register Sunday morning.

"I ain't had a traveler Sunday with me since I've been keeping the house," he said, "and I'd like to have on Sunday page in the book, just as a keepsake."

This was agreed to. The Sunday dinner was set for 1 o'clock. An hour before, horses and buggies began arriving. As the owners entered the tavern in their Sunday clothes, they were introduced to the travelers.

The judge of the court, the sheriff, the constable, the aldermen, three of them, the chief of police and the head of the volunteer fire company, all were there, and each was introduced to the travelers by his title. At the dinner hour, all filed into the room, where a southern repast was arranged with lavish hospitality.

The farm had been harrowed for its products. The old family plate had been brought out for the occasion, and a bowl of apple-jack, was at the head of the table under the jurisdiction of the court. When the table was fully occupied, the landlord stood up and said:

"We are here to eat this dinner in honor of our travelers. I have invited my friends to join me and to help me honor the two travelers, one from New York and one from Chicago, who have done Carrolton the honor of Sundaying in our midst.

"They are the first to do it since I've kept this house. May their shadows never grow less, and may they come and Sunday again.

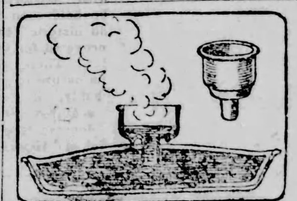
"Judge C—— will dip the apple-jack and I will pass it around. Let us swaller and pass up again in honor of our travelers, whose good health I now propose."

The judge dipped, the landlord passed, the company "swallered" and passed up again. The dinner was a mammoth affair. It was continued until one of the travelers announced with deep regret that the time for departure from Carrolton was at hand.

And the goodly company marched to the station to bid the travelers godspeed to Louisville. The landlord indignantly refused to take pay from his guests, and as the train pulled out the last the travelers heard was a collection of husky voices trying to do their best in singing "Should auld acquaintance be forgot?"

IMPROVES QUALITY OF ALL GOOD PIES

Even New England pies do not taste as fine with the juice cooked out and burned up on the bottom of the oven, and perhaps this deterioration from loss of the juice has induced Frank E. Keyes, of Holyoke, Mass., to design the pie-juice saver here shown. The cup may



be of aluminum or other metal, and has a tube extending downward from the centre to be forced into the crust in the middle of the pie. To prevent the hole thus made in the crust expanding and allowing the juice to escape outside an annular flange surrounds the cup and is pressed into the crust when the cup is applied. During the process of baking the juice inside is forced up through the tube into the cup by the action of the steam, but as soon as the pie is removed

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

What She Says.

He—"Of course, dear, I'll be back from the club in time for the opera, but in case it should turn out to be impossible I'll send you a note by a messenger."

She—"That's not necessary; it just dropped out of your overcoat pocket."—Brooklyn Life.

Tess—"I saw her in her new dress today, and she seemed really happy. Isn't it remarkable?"

Jess—"How remarkable?"

Tess—"That some people can seem happy, no matter how they look."—Philadelphia Press.

Mrs. Winks—"Why in the world didn't you write to me while you were away?"

Mrs. Minks—"I did write."

Mrs. Winks—"Then I presume you gave the letter to your husband to mail, and he is still carrying it around in his pocket."

Mrs. Minks—"No, I posted the letter myself."

Mrs. Winks—"Ah, then, it is in my husband's pocket."—New York Weekly.

A Mean Streak.

Dazzler—There's a mean streak in Smith's composition. I'm sorry to say it, but I must.

Merrill—I've always supposed Smith the most liberal man in town.

Dazzler—So have I, but a week or two ago I borrowed a dollar from him, and when he saw me to-day he looked as if he wanted me to pay him. Rather low down, it seemed to me.—Boston Transcript.

CURES WEAK MEN FREE.

Insures Love and a Happy Home For All.

How any man may quickly cure himself after years of suffering from sexual weakness, lost vitality, night losses, varicocele, etc., and enlarge small, weak organs to full size and vigor. Simply send your name and address to Dr. W. Knapp, 818 Hull Bldg., Detroit, Mich., and he will gladly send the free receipt with full directions so that any man may easily cure himself at home. This is certainly a most generous offer and the following extracts taken from his daily mail show what men think of his generosity.

"Dear Sir:—Please accept my sincere thanks for yours of recent date. I have give your treatment a thorough test and the benefit has been extraordinary. It has completely braced me up. I am just as vigorous as when a boy and you cannot realize how happy I am."

"Dear Sir:—Your method worked beautifully. Results were exactly what I needed. Strength and vigor have completely returned and enlargement is entirely satisfactory."

"Dear Sir:—Yours was received and I had no trouble in making use of the receipt as directed and can truthfully say it is a boon to weak men. I am greatly improved in size, strength and vigor."

All correspondence is strictly confidential, mailed in plain, sealed envelope. The receipt is free for the asking and he wants every man to have it.

An Electric Belt Free

Send Your Application At Once To The Physician's Institute.

They Will Send You Absolutely Free One of Their 100 Guage Supreme Electric Belts, the Belt Which Has Made so Many Wonderful Cures—You Needn't Send Even a Postage Stamp, Just Your Name and Address.

Seven years ago the State of Illinois granted to the Physicians Institute of Chicago a charter.

There was need of something above the ordinary method of treatment for chronic diseases, something more than any one specialist or any number of specialists acting independently could do, so the State itself, under the powers granted it by its general laws, gave the power to the Physicians' Institute to furnish to the sick such help as would make them well and strong.

Ever since its establishment this Institute has endeavored in every possible way to carry out the original purposes of its establishment under the beneficient laws of the State.

Three years ago, the Physicians' Institute, realizing the value of electricity in the treatment of certain phases of disease, created under the superintendence of its staff of specialists an electric belt, and this belt has been proved to be of great value as a curative agent. From time to time it has been improved until it reached that stage of perfection which warranted its present name of "Supreme."

This belt is the most effective of all agents in the cure of rheumatism, lumbago, lame back, nervous exhaustion, weakened or lost vital functions, varicocele, kidney disorders and many other complaints.

This "Supreme Electric Belt" is made in one grade only—100 guage—there is no better electric belt made and no better belt can be made. You have only to write to the Physicians' Institue and one of these belts will be sent you absolutely free. It is not sent on trial, It is yours to keep forever without the payment of one cent. This generous offer may be withdrawn at any time, so you should write to-day for this free "Supreme Electric Belt" to The Physicians' Institute, 2185 Masonic Temple, Chicago, Ills.

BLOOD ALBUMEN By express, 40 cents per lb. 5 lbs. for $1, you pay express. Give express office and company. Cash with order. S. M. Knabenshue, 56 Schmidt Block, Toledo, O.

The Farmstead.

INQUIRIES AND ANSWERS.

Cornstalk Disease.

Editor Farmstead:—Some time ago a reader asked the symptoms of this trouble, and what to do for it. Cattle affected with it act crazy, stagger as they walk, eyes are wild, sometimes they champ the jaws and froth at the mouth. It is easy to prevent it, but very hard to cure it. The preventive is to keep the cattle out of all cornstalk fields and the prohibiting of the feeding of all such fodder. The next thing to do is to administer saline cathartics to all cattle that have been exposed to the disease. Full doses of epsom or glauber salts with Jamaica ginger should be promptly administered and repeated if necessary to cause a complete evacuation of the bowels. The disease is said not to be contagious and for this reason there is no need of separating the sick from the well.—A. W. C., Missouri.

Albumen as Hen Food.

Editor Farmstead:—You no doubt remember the item in your department a week or two ago entitled "Eggs in Plenty." On going to the drug store to purchase the albumen, we were told it was simply a fake got out by some poultry papers, and that there was no such thing as powdered albumen. They said they had ope kind of albumen, but not the kind spoken of in the paper. Is there more than one kind of albumen?—M. B. J., Maukato, Kan.

Albumen is an organic substance, a constituent of the blood, and other portions of the body, and also of vegetable juices. The albumen sold for poultry food is blood albumen, made from the blood of animals. As it is red in color, is sometimes called red albumen. It is of value as an egg producer, because the egg is largely composed of albumen. There is, however, a fake which is also called "red albumen." It is alleged to be a mineral from the Argentine Republic, South America, and is sold to make hens lay. It is a fraud, pure and simple. But albumen from blood should certainly aid in egg production.—Editor Farmstead.

Thistles—Deborning.

Editor Farmstead:—A heavy sprinkle of salt on Canada thistles, when wet with dew, will kill them.

Five cents' worth of caustic potash will kill the horns on five or six calves. When they appear remove the shell with a pocketknife, dampen the potash and apply it. Take care of your fingers.—W. A., Balm, Pa.

Water Lice in Cistern.

Editor Farmstead:—I see in your paper that "Mr. A. R.," of Atlanta, Mo., wants to know the best method of destroying water lice in a cistern. Put one or two branch minnows in the cistern. They will keep the water entirely rid of all lice, bugs, worms, etc., and do not require any other food.—G. R. B., Midway, Tenn.

Bee Hives.

Editor Farmstead:—Will someone tell, through The Blade, how to make the new simplicity hives for bees?—H. B., Verdon, Minn.

Lime on Cabbage Land.

Editor Farmstead:—I would be very glad to have someone tell me whether lime would be of benefit to spread on land where cabbage is to be grown. It is a sandy loam, planted with potatoes last year was sod; plowed under this spring, spread some manure four weeks before plowing. After harrowing 35 bushels of lime, slacked, per acre, and then set cabbage. Lime is worth three cents per bushel at the station.—W. D. C., Varden.

Lice on Cattle.

Editor Farmstead:—Will some of your readers please inform me through the columns of your paper of the best known remedy to rid cattle of lice.—E. I. Y., Elk Run, Pa.

Ailing Calf.

Editor Farmstead:—I have a calf just a little over six months old. Can anyone tell what to do for a running off of its bowels.—M. B., Monrovia, Ind.

What Is Cloudy?

Editor Farmstead.—Will some reader give me a recipe for a cow giving cloudy, and the name?—L. M. N., New Philadelphia, O.

The writer of the above omitted to tell what is cloudy. Please read over your letters, to see that omissions and mistakes do not occur.

Cure for Thrush.

Editor Farmstead:—G. W. B., of Placerville, Cal., wants a thrush cure. I will send two:

No. 1.—Take muriatic acid, and touch the affected parts pretty freely twice a day, being careful not to have the acid touch the sound parts. The action of the acid may be prevented by greasing with lard or oil about the frog or hoof.

No. 2.—Take fresh butter, adding as much salt as the butter will admit of; grease well twice a day, occasionally putting on as much salt as can be pressed in the opening. The above treatmen will soon destroy the thrush.—H. B., Hastings, Iowa.

What Ails These Pigs?

Editor Farmstead:—Will some one name this disease, and give a remedy as quickly as possible? They will not eat for a time, but will drink; some have a diarrhea for a few days, then it stops, but returns again. Some are bound up; but all act the same in a few days after they are taken. They become so weak in the hind parts that they can hardly stand. They also seem to have a cold, sometimes breathing very hard. I have to drive them up to get them to the trough. It seems to be catching, as first one started with it, then the whole drove of 19. Little pigs ten weeks old are coming down with it. Sometimes they will try to get up then will fall back or sidewise and will not try again.—T. P., Sylvania, O.

FEED FOR MILK.

Even Though the Price of Cattle Feed Is High.

A bulletin from the Kansas Experiment Station at Manhattan tells farmers that it will pay to keep up the flow of milk, even though feed is high. Press Bulletin No. 102, from this station, shows that 16½ pounds of wheat straw and four pounds of ground wheat per day will maintain an average cow. The present low price of stock cattle, with every prospect of high prices in the spring, should induce farmers to hold their cattle, even though feed is high priced. How much more feed will it require to obtain a good flow of milk has been the subject of investigation at the Kansas Experiment Station. Three cows representing a fair average of our Kansas milch cows were fed wheat straw, ground wheat, and cottonseed meal. The cows were accustomed to the cottonseed meal gradually by starting with one-half pound and increasing a quarter of a pound daily until the maximum of four pounds per day per head was reached. This transition period required 14 days. As these cows had been receiving sorghum pasture and alfalfa hay, they did not relish the straw at first and were allowed 52 pounds of alfalfa hay each during the transition period. The following figures give the results in the production of butter fat:

	Pound.
Daily production of butter fat per cow previous to experiment, 30 days	.71
Daily production of butter fat per cow during transition period, 14 days	.70
Daily production of butter fat per cow during experiment, 30 days	.62

The reduction of one-tenth pound in the daily production of butter fat is accounted for in the sudden change from succulent pasture to dry straw and the increase in the lactation period. After the cows were accustomed to the change the production of milk and butter fat was fairly uniform.

During the thirty days under experiment these three cows consumed:

	Pounds.
Wheat straw	1,440
Ground wheat	360
Cottonseed meal	240½

According to experiments reported in Press Bulletin No. 102, these cows would consume as much or more straw and 360 pounds of wheat of the above grain as a maintenance ration. This leaves 250 pounds of ground wheat and 244½ pounds of cottonseed meal to be charged against the butter fat account. At $1 per hundred for wheat and $1.50 per hundred for cottonseed meal, this would amount to $5.96. During this time these three cows produced 56.2 pounds of butter fat. At 17 cents per pound (the price promises to be considerable higher during the winter) the financial account stands as follows:

Value of 56.2 pounds butter fat	$9.55
Cost of feed	5.96
Total profit	3.59
Profit per cow	1.19

In the above account the skim-milk is to pay for the hauling. With good management it will more than do this.

It will be noticed that this experiment represents an extreme case. Nearly every farmer has some corn or Kaffir-corn fodder, millet, sorghum hay, prairie hay, red clover, alfalfa, oat hay, or even oat straw, that he can use instead or in place of part of the wheat straw with much better results. Any of these rough feeds will enable the dairyman to reduce the amount of grain needed. Where red clover or alfalfa is available little or no cottonseed meal is required.

By feeding his milch cows on a milk ration a farmer will not only save more money than he would to winter them on a maintenance ration, but he will keep his cows in the habit of giving milk (a very important point), will help to keep his creamery, skimming station and cheese factory operating on a paying basis, and will have his cows on hand as a profitable investment in the spring. If he then desires he can dispose of any of his surplus stock at high prices.

Is Your Garden Productive?

Perhaps you are killing your soil with kindness. Old gardens that have been superabundantly fed with manure year after year, often behave in an unsatisfactory manner. The soil has become as rich as a manure heap itself, and is apparently in the best condition for the production of maximum crops of any kind of vegetables. Yet the old standbys will not do as well as they used to do, and even skillful cultivation can not prevent their often turning out complete failures. We have had such complaints frequently, especially by people who grow lettuce and spinach quite largely for the market. The cause of such strange behavior is somewhat a matter of speculation and theory. Some say the soil has become "manure sick," but it is not quite plain what exact condition should be understood by that term. We incline to the belief that the cause of the trouble is to be found in the fact that the soil has become corrupt with fungi, and perhaps insect enemies.

The fermentation of organic matter in such soil is unusually favorable to the generation and propagation of lower form of life, the parasitic nature of which will not give much chance for the development of the higher forms on which they feed. So much for theory. What we would do in practice is to give the soil a thorough change in feed and treatment, withhold barnyard manure or any other organic fertilizer entirely, and perhaps change the crops for a few years. To dispose of injurious fungi and insects, we would make liberal application of air-slacked lime, or the refuse of lime kilns, and perhaps try a light sprinkling of sulphate of iron (green copperas) well pulverized. If nitrogenous manure were thought necessary for any crop we would only grow those crops for a year or two that have seemed to be least affected by the unfavorable soil conditions.—Farmers' Advocate.

Grapes and Wire Fences.

We noted lately a wild grape vine which had appropriated a section of barbed wire fence in a cornfield upon which were over 100 bunches of fine wild grapes. Let us look at this a moment. Suppose, next spring, you go along that line of wire fence and stick in some wild grape vines a rod apart. That's all you need do, and in a couple of years your good wife can go there and get all the grapes she wants to make the finest jelly in America. Or you may do better than this, if you will. You can buy a hundred of Moore's early, Brighton, Niagara or Worden vines from your nurseryman and plant them a rod apart along this fence, and, while these will have to be pruned and laid down and covered during the winter, and given a good mulching in the summer, you will be more than repaid for your trouble with an abundance of splendid grapes. This is a thing worth trying.—Farmer's Guide.

Sent Free to Men.

Free Trial Package of this New Discovery Mailed to Every Man Sending Name and Address—Quickly Restores Strength and Vigor.

Free trial packages of a most remarkable remedy are being mailed to all who

Question Bureau.

RULES—1.—Real name and address must be written with every question. 2.—Only one question at a time. 3.—Don't ask for addresses of persons or firms, nor where to buy or sell anything, for such answers would be free advertising. 4.—Don't ask about the reliability of any person or firm. 5.—We reserve the right to reject any question whose answer would not be of general interest; and will answer no mathematical problems, questions of law, nor concerning prices of coins. 6.—No answers by mail.

Pan-American.

"Will you please inform me as to what is the origin and meaning of the term Pan-American?"—F. B., Petros, Tenn.

The Greek word "pan" means "all, every." Hence Pan-American means an the Americas—North, Central and South America. This is the meaning it has in the title of the Pan-American Exposition. In that of the Pan-American Congress, it means all the independent countries of the three Americas.

This Greek word pan is used in many other English words, with the same meaning as above. For instance, panacea, a remedy to cure all diseases; Pan-Anglican, pertaining to all the churches derived from the Anglican church, including the Protestant Episcopal church in America. Pan-Presbyterian, referring to all the branches of Presbyterianism, panpneas, inflammation of the body, so named from the old idea that it created all the different tissues of the body; and many others.

Bucket Shops.

"What is a bucket-shop, and why so named?"—J. H. C., Columbia City, Md.

On boards of trade, produce exchanges, stock exchanges, etc., men deal in grain, cotton, pork, stocks and bonds, etc. The transactions are all in the articles themselves, and the actual transfer of whatever is bought or sold can always be enforced. Transactions in such bodies are always for large lots—nothing less than 1,000 bushels of grain, 100 barrels of pork, 100 bales of cotton, or 100 shares of stock in one deal. A bucket-shop is an office where people may gamble in very small lots; there is no delivery of the articles supposed to be bought, and none expected. It is simply a betting on whether a commodity will rise or fall in price. The origin of the slang term "bucket-shop" is uncertain. Possibly it originated as legitimate grain exchanges, and is an allusion to the petty dealings of the shops—the inspector's little brass bucket of grain, instead of 1,000-bushel lots.

General Gates.

"Will you please publish in your valuable paper, a short biography of General Horatio Gates?"—C. B., Spencer, W. Va.

Horatio Gates was born in England in 1728, died in New York City April 10, 1806. His parents were the butler and the housekeeper of the Duke of Leeds. He entered the British army, and served in this country in command of a company. In 1755 he was stationed at Halifax, and rose to the rank of major. He was with Braddock's expedition, and was shot through the body, being disabled for a long time. In July, 1760, he was brigade major under Gen. Monckton at Fort Pitt, and in 1762 he was with that general at the capture of Martinique, where he established a reputation for military ability. At the close of the war with France he bought an estate in Berkeley county, Va., where he remained until the Revolution, when he offered his services to congress. In July, 1775, he was appointed adjutant-general, with the rank of brigadier. The next year he was placed in command of a part of the Northern army, and over Gen. Sullivan, his senior in rank, much to the disgust of that officer, and this marked the beginning of a series of intrigues, by which Gates was pushed into higher places, first supersedinz Schuyler, and then attempting to gain Washington's place. Gates has been suspected of cowardice, a suspicion strengthened by the fact that in the battle with Burgoyne, Gates was two miles away from the field, and looking to a possible retreat. The same incapacity was afterward very apparent during his unfortunate Southern campaign. In November, 1777, Gates was made president of the new board of war and ordnance, and during the next winter he schemed, through his friends in congress, to supplant Washington in chief command. His falsehoods in a series of intriguing letters having been exposed to Washington, he fell into some disgrace. During the exposure of his schemes, he quarreled with Wilkinson, his former adjutant and a duel followed. He retired from the army to his farm in Virginia, but was on June 13, 1780, given command of the army in North Carolina, to check Cornwallis. In the battle of Camden he was defeated, and his army nearly annihilated. He was superseded by Greene, and suspended from duty. He lived on his Virginia estate until 1790, when he removed to New York City. In 1800 he was elected to the state legislature, but resigned soon after taking his seat, for political reasons.

Law Can't Create Value.

"I see in several answers in the Bureau that you think the government can not create value. Now, when the government was coining silver dollars, and they as good as gold dollars, but were not redeemable in gold, and the silver in them was only worth 48 cents. What gave the silver dollar that 52 cents added value, it is see not the government stamp that did it?"—J. A. M., Mt. Vernon, Mo.

Law can not create value. It is not the law making silver dollars a full legal tender that makes them pass current at the same value as a gold dollar. National bank notes are not a legal tender, but they pass at par. Why? Because every one knows that he can have that note redeemed at the bank. Greenbacks pass at par, not because they are legal tender, but because every one knows there is a big reserve fund of gold in the treasury, and that every greenback dollar will be redeemed with a gold dollar. During the civil war, greenbacks were a legal tender, as they are now, but they were not equal in value to gold. Why? Because the gold could not be obtained on demand for them at the treasury. It had not the gold to redeem them. But if your theory were correct, that the stamp of the government gives value, then why would a greenback dollar, in 1864, be only about 35 or 40 cents worth in gold?

The silver dollar is a token coin, just like the half dollar, quarter, dime, nickel and cent. It passes at its face value, not because the stamp of the government conferred any value, but simply because the business men know that, in case of derangement of the currency, the silver dollars would be exchanged for gold coin or for notes redeemable in gold, by the government, despite the fact that the law does not compel this to be done. There is no danger that the amount of silver dollars will be increased indefinitely, as would have been the case had free silver been adopted. Why try to cling to a false idea about money, instead of adopting the basic fact that a coin of final redemption, unlimited in quantity, will not pass current for more than the metal in it is worth as bullion? Mexico and every other silver country has proved its truth in their experience.

"Nail Keg Reserve."

"What was known as the 'nail keg reserve,' and had it any connection with wildcat banking?"—J. E., Union City, Mich.

In the days of state banks and wild cat money, the state of Michigan had a law requiring all banks of issue to carry a reserve of specie to secure their notes. On account of the extreme scarcity of specie, this was next to impossible, and Michigan bankers had a little trick of borrowing specie whenever the bank examiner was about to make his appearance, a thing which in those days was easy to learn of in advance. A certain man in Michigan made a very comfortable living renting out specie to the banks for examination purposes. As the coin was packed in kegs for safe and convenient handling on its travels, and as the evasion of the law was well understood by the people, this feature of it received the nickname of the "nail keg reserve."

Gerrit Smith.

"In what year or years was Gerrit Smith of Ohio, nominated for president by the antislavery or Abolition party, when and where nominated, and who were his running mates named for vice-presidents?"—H. C. T., Maritz, Ind.

Gerrit Smith was not a resident of Ohio. He was born in Utica, N. Y., in 1797, died in New York city December 28, 1874, and spent his life chiefly in that city. He was never an anti-slavery candidate for the presidency. An industrial congress at Philadelphia nominated him in 1848, and the land reformers in 1856, but he declined both. In 1840, and again in 1858, he was nominated for governor of New York. He accepted the latter on a platform of abolition and prohibition, and received 5,446 votes.

Limitations on Immigration.

"What are the legal limitations on immigration into the United States?"—V. R. P., Panora, Ill.

The following persons are prohibited from entering the United States: Idiots, insane persons, paupers or persons likely to become a public charge; persons suffering from loathsome or dangerous contagious diseases, persons who have been convicted of a felony or other infamous crime or misdemeanor, polygamists, assisted immigrants and contract laborers, and all Chinese laborers.

The Monroe Doctrine.

"When the United States acquired Porto Rico, did that in any way infringe upon the Monroe Doctrine?"—H. E. H., Cameron, W. Va.

Certainly not. The Monroe Doctrine is American, nor has it ever been assented to finally by any other nation. How could we infringe our own doctrine? The Monroe Doctrine, put in the plainest words, means this: That the United States will not allow any European nation to oppress any independent country on this continent, nor to take territory away from them, nor to plant colonies on this continent. You can see that our acquisition of Porto Rico had nothing to do with the Monroe Doctrine.

Publishing a Story.

"A subscriber would like to know through The Blade how to go about having a story published."—L. A., Bartlett, Neb.

If it is a book, correspond with one or more of the publishers mentioned every week in the department headed "Recent Literature," on the second page of The Blade. If a short story, send it to some newspaper or magazine which publishes that class of stories. And right here let us say that The Blade does not wish poetry or stories sent to it for consideration. We have arrangements for all we need, and we would simply return them.

Curvature of the Earth.

"If the eyesight would carry far enough, would the roundity of the earth hinder a person from seeing from the top of Pike's Peak to Mt. Washington?"—W. H. W., Columbus Grove, O.

Certainly not. It would be a good idea to demonstrate this to your satisfaction by drawing on a sheet of paper, with a fine-pointed pencil, a circle 16 inches in diameter. If your line is very fine, it will represent the proportion of the height of Pike's Peak to the diameter of the earth. With a ruler draw a line between two points, three inches apart anywhere on the arc of the circle. This line would represent the line of vision. You will see at once why Pike's Peak is not visible from Mt. Washington.

Napoleon's Delay.

"What was the nature of the storm which hindered Napoleon's attack on the English at Waterloo before 11:30 a. m.?"—J. A. J., Dartford, Wis.

There was a hard rain throughout the night of June 17, which made roads and fields so miry as to be almost impassable. This delayed Napoleon's attack on Wellington six hours longer than was intended, giving Wellington time to prepare for the struggle.

Crimes on the High Seas.

"What crimes committed on the high sea are punishable with international law?"—T. J. M., Dawson, Pa.

International law does not provide for the trial or execution of individuals, but covers the relations of one nation with another. The jurisdiction of any country extends to its citizens or subjects on the high seas. Therefore any crime punishable by death if committed on the land, would also be punishable by death if committed on the sea.

An Abandoned Project.

"Soon after the destruction of the Maine, a large sum of money was collected from the school children of the United States for the purpose of building a war vessel to be called the American Boy, which was to be presented to the government. Was the ship ever built, or was the project a fraud. If so, was any effort made to bring the perpetrators to justice?"—Subscriber, San Bernardino, Cal.

This movement was begun by W. Rankin Good, a Cincinnati schoolboy, in all good faith. It was a patriotic but ill-considered plan, and fell through, as it was bound to do. We are unable to say what was done with the money subscribed.

Trans-Siberian Railroad.

"Please give all the information you can about the Trans-Siberian railway that Russia is building."—G., Laceyville, O.

Work was begun on the trans-Siberian railway at Vladivostok, on the Pacific Ocean, and in May, 1901, it was opened to traffic to Chelyabinsk, on the European frontier of Russia. Altogether, in nine years were built 3,348 miles of railway, at a cost of $200,000,000. The work was done or to be done in six sections. Of these the section around Lake Baikal has not been built, its place for the present being taken by a line of steamers on that lake. This railroad, although a remarkable feat of construction, on account of its length and the poverty of the country through which it passes, would not pass muster in this country—in fact, would hardly do for a trolley line. The rails only weigh 60 pounds to the yard, and the condition of the road bed is such that a speed of over 16 miles an hour is not practical. At the present time it takes about 22 days to make the trip over the road.

That Battleship.

"Please state whether the English battleship Royal, which was sunk a few years ago while at drill practice, with Admiral Tryan and 400 others, was ever raised or not."—F. A. C., Bridgeport, Ill.

The ship referred to was not the Royal, but the Victoria, which was in command of Admiral Tryon. In a practice maneuver, the Victoria was rammed by the Camperdown, and sunk in 420 feet of water, with her entire crew of 430 men. The Victoria was never raised. Such a task is utterly impossible in so deep water.

Level of the Sea.

"What is the level of the sea and how is it obtained in measuring the height of a mountain?"—F. B. A., Holton, Mich.

The level of the sea is the mean average relation to the land at any given point. The sea level is practically the same as the world over; hence it is taken as a universal base for measurement of the height of land. The height of mountains is usually measured with barometers. The well-known fact that the pressure of the air decreases in a direct ratio of the distance from the surface of the earth, makes this possible, as the barometer is an instrument for measuring the air pressure.

Hectographs.

"Please give a formula for making a hectograph, both the ink and the gelatine composition."—F. G. C., Hood River, Ore.

To make the gelatine for a hectograph: Soak an ounce of Cooper's gelatine over night in enough cold water to cover it well, taking care that all the gelatine is swelled. Prepare a salt water bath by dissolving 2 ounces of common salt in 1 pint of water. Heat 6 or 7 ounces pure glycerine over the salt water bath to a temperature of 200 degrees. Pour off the gelatine all the unabsorbed water and add the gelatine to the hot glycerine. Continue the heating for an hour, carefully stirring the mixture occasionally, avoiding the formation of bubbles or froth. The mixture is now ready to be poured into the tin, which must be free from dust, and must be allowed to cool for at least 8 hours.

Hectograph ink: Dissolve 1 ounce of violet aniline in 1 fluid ounce of hot water. On cooling, add 1 ounce of wine spirits, ½ ounce glycerine, a few drops of ether, and a drop of carbolic acid. Keep the ink in a well-stoppered bottle.

Origin of Races.

"Was Esau, whose birth is mentioned in Genesis xxv, verses 23 to 25, the first of the red race, or Indians? Tell what you can about the origin of the five different races of men."—M. L. K., Elon, Ind.

We do not know. Esau happened before our time. Such matters of this are entirely beyond the knowledge of men, as a little reflection should teach you. Any attempt to locate the beginning of any race of mankind is the purest speculation.

Sun Fast and Slow.

"Will you please explain sun fast and sun slow?"—L. E. A. K., Miles Pt., Mo.

"Will you please explain the reason the sun is sometimes fast and sometimes slow on the noon mark?"—G. R. M., Gordon, Neb.

This apparent irregularity is due to the eccentricity of the earth's orbit. There are only two times in a year when solar or sun time and sidereal or clock time agree, the greatest difference being 8 minutes. If the orbit of the earth were a perfect circle, this irregularity would not appear.

The Passion Play.

"Will you please inform me as to the purpose of the Passion Play, and when, where and by whom it is played?"—A. A. B., Garden City, Kan.

The word passion, as used in this term, means the sufferings of Christ, especially during his agony in the garden, and on the cross. The passion play is a drama representing the passion of Christ. It is produced every tenth year by the villagers of the little village of Oberammergau, in Upper Bavaria. It was begun by them as a religious observance in 1634, to commemorate the deliverance of the village from a plague, and has been presented every tenth year since.

Force.

"Please explain the nature of force. Is it considered a material substance or an immaterial one, or is it a substance at all?"—J. H. C., Columbia City, Ind.

Force is the cause that produces, stops, changes, or tends to produce, stop or change, the motion of any body. Force has direction; energy has not. Hence some writers on physics object to the use of the word in any way that implies its objectivity, and declare that energy is the objective thing concerned, and that force is simply its rate of change. Of course it is not a material in any sense. Please note the rule above as to but one question at a time.

Man in the Iron Mask.

"Please give the history of The Man in the Iron Mask."—C. H. T., Burns Mills, Tenn.

The Man in the Iron Mask was a state prisoner of France in the reign of Louis XIV, and died in the Bastile, Nov. 19, 1703. He was committed to that prison on Sept. 18, 1698, having been brought thither from the island of Sainte Marguerite. His face was covered with a black velvet mask, fastened with steel springs, which he was forbidden to remove on pain of instant death. He was not allowed to speak to any one but his governor, who watched him closely, and kept pistols ready to kill him in case he attempted to reveal himself. After his death, everything he had worn or used was burned.

There have been numerous efforts, based on most painstaking research, to determine who this mysterious prisoner was, but they remain mere conjectures. There is not proof enough to sustain any of them. The secret has died with those who knew it, two centuries ago.

Copyright.

"Will you please tell me the manner in which a copyright is secured, and the expense?"—R. H., Sardinia, N. Y.

You must send a printed copy of the title, with the fee, and a formal application for copyright, in a letter, postage prepaid, addressed "Librarian of Congress, Washington, D. C." The fee is 50 cents for recording, and 50 cents for a certificate of copyright, making $1 in all. But, first, write to the Librarian of Congress, and ask him to send you a blank form of application for copyright, which he will furnish.

City of Raamses.

"Please inform me if the city of Raamses, mentioned in Exodus 1:1, is the same as the city in Egypt of the same name of which only ruins remain to-day?"—P. J. C., Gatchel, Ind.

Raamses or Rameses appear to have been the name of both a city and a district of Lower Egypt. The land of Rameses appears to have been either the land of Goshen, or a district of it. The city must have been in the western part of the land of Goshen, since it took two full marches and a part of a third to bring the fleeing Israelites to the Red Sea. The site of the city is not definitely known.

Menephtah II.

"Did Menephtah II., who is supposed to be the Pharaoh of the Exodus, personally pursue the Israelites when the Egyptian army was overthrown in the Red Sea, as spoken of in the 14th chapter of Exodus?"—E. F. R., Mt. Nebo, W. Va.

No one knows. Fix firmly in your mind this fact—that the Egyptian monuments and historical chronicles tell nothing whatever as to the exodus of the Israelites. All we have about it is their own story, as told in the Bible. The mummy of Menephtah is in the museum at Boulak, Egypt, and no doubt you are familiar with engravings of it.

The Lord's Prayer.

"Please inform me if that part of the Lord's Prayer is translated incorrectly where it says, 'Lead us not into temptation.'"—G. S. H., North English, Iowa.

The difficulty in translating from one language into another, especially from an ancient into a modern tongue, is to find words or equivalents for words, so as to convey the true meaning. In the sentence from the Lord's Prayer quoted, it is not implied that God ever leads men into temptation, but is equivalent to "Do not let us be led into temptation" (by our own desires, etc.).

New Jersey's Senators.

"Has New Jersey any United States Senator at present, and if not, why not?"—O. H. S., Ames, Neb.

New Jersey had her two Senators until December 27. On that day Senator Sewell died, and you will find an account of that sad event in the telegraphic page of this issue. The other Senator is Hon. John Kean.

Miscellaneous.

J. Y., Clinton, Mo.: Ask your congressman to help you.

J. P. L., Eskridge, Kan.: Sorry we can not print the poem.

G. R., St. Edwards, Neb.: No date for the opening of any Indian reservations have been fixed.

J. C., Millington, Mich.: No statement regarding that matter has ever been made, and we know of no way of finding out.

E. G. F., Fulton county: There is no way of getting a valid divorce, in this or any other state, except through the courts.

C. H., Schoolcraft, Mich.: The person is a rank fraud, who claims to be a prophet in order to get money out of deluded fools.

D. H. W., Smithfield, Neb.: You will have to tell us what is to be absorbed—heat, light, water, alcohol, etc.—for us to answer.

J. F. H., Amsden, O.: We see no reason to object to any organization which seeks to better the condition of its members by lawful means.

L. B. S., Jonesboro, Tenn.: When introduced to a person who says he is glad to meet you, you can simply say "Thank you," or, "The pleasure is mutual."

S. W. H., Hendersonville, N. C.: It is impossible to say, so many years since, who issued the orders. Presumably it was the general in command at that place.

E. F. S., Hoople, N. D. The war songs printed in The Blade were never put into book form. There are several collections in print, however. "War Songs, North and South," is excellent.

E. W. L., Solitude, N. C.: It is impossible for us to give in detail all the duties of the clerks in the treasury department. Some have one line of work, and some another. Perhaps your congressman can help you.

E. A., Canton, S. D.: You will find the matter of sending troops to the Rio Grande at the close of the civil war in the Bureau of Weekly Blade of Aug. 15 last, headed "Maximilian." Please refer to your file of the paper.

J. A. W., Garner, N. C.: We have never attempted to learn the methods of that old superstition, astrology. The signs of the zodiac have nothing to do with human affairs, and all intelligent people should drop such superstitions.

A. M., Madison, N. J.: At the late November election for governor in Ohio the vote was: Nash, Rep., 436,082; Kilbourne, Dem., 383,626; Thompson, Soc., 7,373; Jurgens, Soc. Lab., 2,984; Richardson, Un. Ref., 2,718; Pinney, Pro., 8,878.

D. J. R., Primrose, Iowa: The statement in the closing paragraph of the Sunday school lesson Weekly Blade of Dec. 19, should read that Joseph was "cast into prison through the misrepresentations of Potiphar's wife," not "Pharaoh's wife."

C. H. T., Burns Mill, Tenn.: The couplet, "He either fears his fate too much, Or his deserts are small, That dares not put it to the touch, To gain or lose it all," are from a poem, "My Dear and Only Love," written by the Marquis of Montrose, born in 1612, died in 1650. We have no copy of the poem.

H. C., Mt. Union, Pa.: We do not know what the law may be in your state regarding hucksters. Here is an illustration of the reason for the rule at the head of this column that questions of law can not be answered—because we can not keep posted on all the laws and changes of laws in 45 states. Consult a lawyer.

There Are Others.

Parke—Have you decided what to give your wife for Christmas?

Lane—Not yet. There are so many things I can't afford.—Judge.

A FLYING DRAGON FROM BORNEO

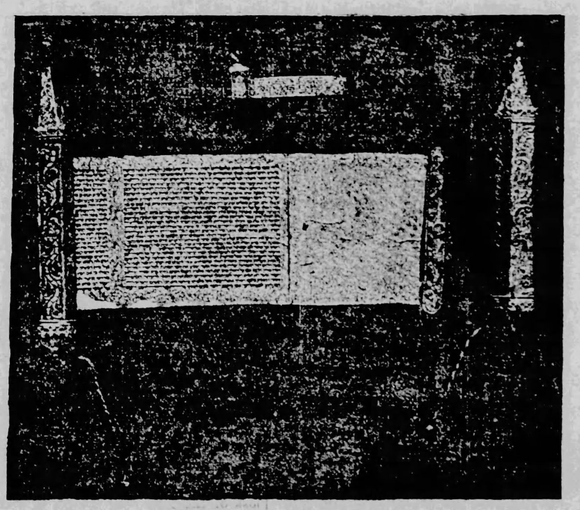
Here is a real dragon—a flying dragon. It is a sort of modern edition of the pterodactyl, and comes from the island of Borneo. Strictly speaking, it is a kind of lizard; but, unlike any other reptiles of that description in the world, it possesses wings. It lives in the trees of its native habitat, and flies gracefully from bough to bough.

The flying dragon has only recently been discovered by science, and zoologists have marveled much at its peculiar make-up. It had been supposed that there were no flying reptiles in the world—that the last of them had disappeared with the famous pterodactyls, or winged lizards, of the Mesozoic epoch. But this notion, it appears, was a mistake.

The wings of this pecular animal are somewhat batlike, and the famework on which they are extended is composed of the ribs of the lizard—certainly a very odd arrangement. There are no muscles for flapping the wings, which serve merely for soaring.

Recently the national museum at Washington has acquired two of these remarkable reptiles. Unfortunately, they are dead, and are preserved merely as specimens. When alive they are adorned with brilliant colors, and are described as being as gorgeous as any butterfly.—New York Herald.

BOOK OF ESTHER PARCHMENT ROLL.



At the American Jewish Historical Exhibition, planned to be held soon in this city, several rare and historic Jewish ceremonials will be uncovered for the first time to general view. There are only two collections of this nature in the United States, or, probably, in the world; the most recently acquired being the Sonneborn collection, donated to the Semitic department of Johns Hopkins University, and a similar array to be seen at the Smithsonian Institution, at Washington.

A feature to be shown which will be of extraordinary interest, is a parchment roll of the Book of Esther, an ancient scribe's work. Hadji Ephraim Benguiat, the owner of this and the Smithsonian collection, is the descendant of an illustrious Spanish Jewish family, and traces his origin as far back as the beginning of the eleventh century.

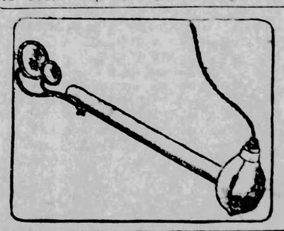
The roll is written by a professional scribe on parchment made of the skin of a "clean" animal—one whose flesh may be eaten. The sheets are fastened together with the sinews of a "clean" animal in the form of a scroll. The scroll is inserted in a revolving silver case, with marginal illuminations illustrating the events narrated in the book.

It was written in Venice, Italy, in the seventeenth century and at one time was in possession of the Jews of Granada, Spain. The height of the scroll is eight inches.

At the top of the large scroll will be seen a miniature parchment of the Book of Esther. This is written in columns of eight lines and about one inch wide on a scroll of vellum, seven-eighths of an inch wide and inserted in a revolving silver case surmounted by a cupola from which rises a crescent and star, the emblem of the Mohammedan peoples. This was made in Fez, Morocco, says the New York Herald.

ILLUMINATES INTERIOR OF THE MOUTH

The principal difficulty dentists have in working inside the mouth is the inability to see clearly, even with the improved dental mirrors provided for this work, as there is little reflected light thrown into the mouth by the glass. To overcome this difficulty Edward Ebi, of Cedar Rapids, Ia., has designed an



instrument which includes an electric illuminator and mirror in combination, as shown by the accompanying drawing. The arrangement consists of a short metallic tube, having a lamp-inclosing case at one end and a pair of mirrors of different size at the opposite end. The case is in two parts, hinged together and adapted to inclose an ordinary electric incandescent lamp. The rays of light from the lamp pass through the tube and are reflected by the small mirrors against the portion of the mouth it is desired to illuminate, the glass being adjusted on its arm according to the location of the work. The larger glass is then utilized as an ordinary mouth mirror, and a little practice will enable the dentist to use the mirrors in combination to great advantage. A separate mouth illuminator would prove too awkward to handle and so is not in use, but this instrument should become a valuable addition to a dentist's outfit.

Heiskell's Ointment

Cures Skin Troubles When Everything Else Has Failed.

Try it on an obstinate case of Tetter, Erysipelas, Eczema, Pimples, Ulcers, Ring Worm, Blotches or any Skin Disease. Ask your druggist for it. By mail 50c a box. Heiskell's Soap, for the skin, 25c.

JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & CO., 831 Commerce Street, Philadelphia.

"I find Heiskell's Ointment one of the greatest remedies for skin diseases I have ever used."—Nellie M. Burdette, 139 Lovell Street, Charleston, West Va.

SOAP BUBBLE FLOWERS.

This is a novel experiment for the young folk who have grown tired of the old fashioned bubble game. The construction of the apparatus is very simple. A piece of cork, a little unfoil and the blowpipe are the necessary requisites. As shown in the picture, you can cut a beautiful flower out of the tinfoil. The circle

forming the base of the flower should just cover the top of the cork.

Now wet this circular base with some soap solution, then proceed to gently start a soap bubble on your pipe. Pretty soon let the bubble touch the base and continue to blow into it. The growing sphere will soon attract the leaves to its circumference and the result is very pleasing.—New York Herald.

Stops the Cough and works off the cold.

Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No Cure, No Pay. Price 25 cents.

The Crown Prince's Love Affair.

Miss Gladys Parker-Deacon, who is the most sensational beauty in London, has been for a long time that the young Crown Prince of Germany was desperately smitten with her during his visit to London two months ago.

When he was leaving he presented her an exquisite diamond ring. There is a rumor now that quite recently he wrote to her, formally proposing marriage. Such a union could only be morganatic, as in any case the Kaiser would not hear of it.

The Crown Prince, who recently returned to resume his studies at the University of Bonn, has been taken away within the past fortnight under a cloud of ill health. Probably he is lovesick. Probably also the Kaiser has heard of his proposal and wants to get him under control.—Chicago Chronicle.

Best Gifts.

It was Charles Lamb who said: "Presents, I often say, endear absents." This is the whole duty of a gift. If it does not recall the one who told their about his vast wealth."—San Francisco Bulletin.

The Sunday School.

Sunday School Lesson for January 12.—The Promise of Power Fulfilled. Acts ii:1-21. By Rev. J. E. Gilbert, D. D., Secretary of American Society of Religious Education.

CONTEXT.—That prayer-meeting at Jerusalem with which last lesson closed, appears to have been interrupted. The apostles evidently did not clearly apprehend the full import of their master's command. He had said unto them, "tarry until ye be endued" (Luke xxiv:49). That was intended to be prohibitory as well as mandatory—they were expected to refrain from any act for Him until by the Spirit's power they were qualified to act. But Peter, who, with impetuous nature, had precipitated many things at an improper time (Matt. xxvi:51), seized a seemingly opportune moment and proposed an election to fill the vacancy made by the treachery of Judas (Acts i:15-26). The company yielded to the suggestion and Matthias was chosen. It is noticeable that no one suggested to prevent such an act—that Jesus had appointed his own apostles, that he had not delegated any authority to the church to act for Him, that the transaction was premature, and that it was manifestly dictated not by the Spirit but by human wisdom.

PHENOMENA (Verses 1, 2, 3).—The election did not wholly divert the church from its purpose and plan. When Pentecost came, the fiftieth day after Passover (Lev. xxiii:15), they were all in the upper room. As forty days elapsed between the resurrection and ascension (Acts 1:3), they had been in expectant waiting for about ten days and had not abandoned the hope that the Saviour's promise of power would be fulfilled to them. Why that promise delayed we need not inquire. Pentecost was a great feast occasion, and they came together with one spirit to pray. While so engaged certain physical and supernatural manifestations were made to them. There came first a mighty wind, an emblem of the Holy Spirit (John iii:8), or rather an indication to the senses that the Spirit was approaching (1 Kings xix:11). This was followed by flames of fire like tongues, parted to indicate diversity, emblem of the Spirit and of speech, a flame resting upon each person.

UTTERANCE (Verse 4).—These outward and visible things were for the benefit of the disciples, that they might know that the Spirit had come to them. Immediately they were in the power of the Spirit. He took complete possession of them, so that what they afterward did, He did. In short, the mere receptacles filled by the Spirit and instruments used by the Spirit. The words of Jesus concerning them were fulfilled (Acts 1:5). Their waiting and prayer had been rewarded. Then these spirit-filled men, perhaps the apostles only, more likely the whole church, began to speak in different tongues which they had never learned. There was nothing of the sort of kind before since the builders of Babel (Gen. xi:7), were scattered abroad through confusion of speech. But the disciples continued together, each speaking in a language understood by none of his associates, but all alike as the Spirit gave them utterance.

VISITORS (Verses 5, 8, 10, 11).—This remarkable gift of tongues, used in an upper room by a company of secluded people, soon produced its intended effect—it was noised abroad and by it the people were drawn together. At that time Jerusalem was filled with devout men from various parts of the world, who with commendable loyalty to the religion of their fathers came up to the national festivals to renew their friendship with their kindred and confirm their faith by acts of devotion. The Scripture mentions nearly two score countries that were thus represented—a very large section in fact of the Roman Empire, chiefly about the Mediterranean in the then known continents of Europe, Asia and Africa. That was a magnificent audience, many of them the descendants of Abraham, others proselytes to Judaism, all of them the best elements of the population, having wealth, intelligence, social standing and influence, else they would never have made such a journey.

SURPRISE (Verses 6, 7, 8, 12).—These people spoke the language of the country from which they came, and spoke Hebrew also. When, therefore, they were drawn together they were amazed that a company of Galileans should speak so that each hearer could understand. How this was done does not matter, whether many spoke at once or several in succession. The theme in every case was religious. The wonderful works of God were declared, perhaps recitals of Christian history were given, more likely declarations of experience, all designed to show forth what God had done, and could do. This was indeed a most remarkable phenomenon. Men listened with astonishment. There was an appeal to their hearts in the language used in their far-away home. The last thing to be expected in Jerusalem where religion adhered to forms and employed the Hebrew tongue. The surprise was immensely increased by the fact that the speakers were Galileans, unacquainted with polite learning and with distant lands.

DRUNKENNESS (Verses 13, 14, 15).—While some were in doubt concerning the remarkable gift of tongues, others put forth as an explanation that the speakers were intoxicated. This was absurd on the face of it, for, while drunken men are given to boisterous and unusual conduct, their speech is incoherent and never reverent, and therefore certainly not the ability to use a foreign tongue. It must be that some envious or malicious person made the suggestion, perhaps some who scoffed at religion altogether, or some who were greatly opposed to spiritual demonstrations, of which class there are many in our day. Peter, as the mouthpiece and recognized leader of the apostles, some think by Christ's appointment (Matt. xvi:18), felt called to repel this unjust charge. This he did in an extended speech, beginning with an open denial. It is evident that he spoke in the Greek tongue then in common use, and that the speaking in other tongues was suspended until he finished his address, probably not resumed.

PROPHECY.—(Verses 16, 17, 18.) Having denied the charge of drunkenness Peter assigned the true cause of what had occurred, namely, the fulfillment of an old prediction made eight centuries before by one of the prophets of Israel with which the Jews ought to have been familiar (Joel ii:28). The careful work done in the synagogues even in foreign lands made every part of Scripture a matter of study even from the early years. (Acts xv:21), so that all present were prepared to see the relations which Peter gave in support of his assertion. There was the promise of God to pour out His Spirit in the last days, to revive the prophetic office which for four centuries had been unoccupied. Nothing could be more plausible than this interpretation. It explained what was otherwise a mystery. It linked the present to the past and restored again the Jewish heart and filled it with hopes of a new era.

WONDERS.—(Verses 19, 20, 21.) Peter continued to quote from Joel, showing his familiarity with the letter and his delight into the meaning of the Scripture. The outpouring of the Spirit promised by the prophet and now realized signified more than what had been witnessed. The speaking with tongues was only the beginning of wonders to be seen in the heaven and on the earth (Joel ii:29-31.) They were at the opening of a time in which God would display His power by many signs in blood, fire and smoke prior to the coming of a day of judgment. Many have interpreted this as referring to the destruction of Jerusalem, which Jesus so vividly spoke (Matt. xxv:29), which seems to be the clearest construction of the words. This reference Peter turned to practical account by assuring his audience that all who called upon the Lord should be saved—the impending judgment would not overtake them.

CONCLUSION.—This Pentecostal visitation signified much to the apostolic church—it assured the men appointed to carry the gospel that they would be helped in their work, giving them boldness and strength; it gained an audience among many of whom accepted the message, who had come from many lands and who would return to report what they had heard; it gave opportunity for Peter's first gospel sermon which resulted in the conversion of thousands (Acts ii:41). In a single day the cause of Christ had advanced in numbers and influence. The polyglot character of the speakers are comments of after times. But much of what was done that day soon disappeared having no permanent value—the rushing wind, the cloven fiery tongues, and the ability to speak different languages. The Spirit's power remained. It has been with the faithful church ever since and will be with it in all the years to come. It is hardly proper to attempt now, as some do, "a Pentecostal meeting," as if to reproduce the occurrences of that day. It is highly proper for God's people when they really wait upon Him for the enduement of the Spirit.

A Good Name.

Tess—Oh, yes, she married a man with a highly honored name.

Jess—What! I never considered Scadds a highly honored name.

Tess—Well, you should see the way it's honored at the bank.—Philadelphia Press.

"Andrew Carnegie has given away $62,000,000."

"Well, you can search me."—Cleveland Plean Dealer.

DYES MADE FROM INSECTS

Some of the Most Brilliant Colors Are of Animal Production.

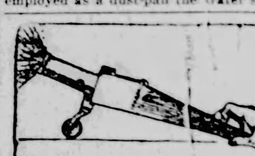
Of great repute and of more importance than lac dye is cochineal, which is the source of artists' carmine and carmine lake, while, when precipitated with a salt of tin, it also yields a splendid scarlet, says a writer in Knowledge. The cochineal insect, of which the female, like that of the nearly allied lac insect, alone yields the dye, is originally a native of Mexico, where it is parasitic on the leaves of the prickly pear. The males of the cochineal, as the species is called, are minute insects furnished with well-developed wings, feathered antennæ and a long pair of hairlike processes at the hinder extremity of the body. On the other hand, the female is a repulsive looking, wingless creature, with very short posterior hairs and nearly double the size of her partner. These insects adhere tightly to the smooth surface of the fleshy leaves of the prickly pear and are not unlike small purple wood lice in general appearance.

When the harvest time has arrived the cultivators stretch out on the ground pieces of linen at the foot of the plants, and detach the cochineals from them, brushing the plants with a rather hard brush or scraping them off with a blunt knife. If the season be favorable the operation may be repeated three times in the course of a year on the same plantation. The insects thus collected are killed by dipping into boiling water, or by being put into an oven or by being placed on a plate of hot iron. When withdrawn from the boiling water they are placed on strainers in an airy position, first in the sun and afterward in the shade. In commerce three sets of cochineal are recognized, first, the mastique, of a reddish color, with a more or less abundant glaucous powder; second, the mofn, and third, the sylvestre, which is smaller and of a reddish color. This last description, which is gathered from wild cacti, is the most highly esteemed of all. Each year there are imported into France 200,000 kilogrammes of cochineal insects, which represents a value of about 3,000,000 francs.

The cochineal trade is chiefly in the hands of the Spanish and the Creoles. In the latter part of the last century these insects have been successfully introduced into Algeria, where they yield a large revenue. About the middle of the last century the government was accustomed to purchase the entire harvest at the rate of 15 francs the kilogramme. At the still earlier date they were introduced into the Canaries, where they have also become established. But the attempts to naturalize them in Corsica and the south of France resulted in failure.

DUSTPAN AND SPRINKLER.

The invention illustrated below is a combination dust-pan and floor sprinkler for household use and has been patented by Camille St. Milaire, of Wilson, Wis. It provides a utensil which may be used alternately for sprinkling the floor and taking up the sweepings, without either function interfering with the action of the other. The dust-pan is provided with a hinged cover, by which the dirt and litter may be retained in the pan when it is used as a sprinkler. When employed as a dust-pan the water supply



is cut off by drawing a cork from the reservoir into the tubular handle, and the rear portion of the pan is held in an elevated position by means of one or more castors, which give the required inclination, and in this way the pan may be pushed around the room with the foot without the necessity of the operator bending over to touch it with the hand. The rear portion is taken up with the reservoir, and a screw cap is provided, to be removed for filling. When used as a sprinkler the pan is grasped as is shown, with the fingers passing through the arm driving the water through the finely perforated head in a fine spray.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from practice, had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all Throat and Lung Affections; also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints. Having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, and desiring to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all who wish it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail, by addressing, with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. Noyes, 820 Powers Block, Rochester, N. Y.

Discreet.

Jay—Yes, sir, when I was in New York a sharper robbed me of $50.

Mac—Why didn't you call a policeman?

Jay—Well, I thought $50 was enough.—Philadelphia Press.

He Shot Over It.

Victor—Well, Joy, I am glad to see you are not at all shy.

Joy—Oh, no; I am not shy now thank you. But I was very when I was born.—Punch.

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THURSDAY, JANUARY 2, 1901

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THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

The Monroe Doctrine hitherto has never had the assent of any European nation, if we except Great Britain. At the time of its promulgation by President Monroe, she approved it, as it fitted in with the position she was holding in regard to European affairs. Now we have its recognition—not by any direct statement, but by a formal act of the German government.

When Germany lost patience with Venezuela, and determined to bring that recalcitrant little republic to account, she communicated her intentions to the government at Washington, with the assurance that she has no designs upon Venezuelan territory, but is solely interested in collecting the just demands of German subjects from a repudiating government. This act is a full recognition of the right of protection against European aggression which the United States claims with regard to the independent governments of this continent, in the Monroe Doctrine.

The Kaiser's government did this gracefully, albeit the motive was probably the stories which have been persistently circulated that Germany is on a still hunt for a chance to establish German colonies in this, that or the other South American state. However, it does not follow that the present action would bind Germany in a future case, if she deemed the stake for which she were playing worth the cost of a possible war with the United States.

The well known law of the survival of the fittest applies to nations as well as to individuals. The most marked world-movement of the nineteenth century, and which is still going on, is the centralizing process. The portions of the globe occupied by savage or semi-civilized races, are rapidly being brought under the control of the great world-powers. The movement is as irresistible as the march of time itself. The world must belong to the nations which can and will utilize its natural advantages in the interests of civilization and progress.

The non-progressive countries can not escape the inevitability of this movement for long—possibly not for even a century. They must catch step in the advance march, or pass under the control of more powerful nations. Here is a matter which has in it the seeds of future trouble for the United States. From Mexico southward, the most of the American republics are utterly non-progressive. The Monroe Doctrine is really a bar put up by ourselves to stop the advance of this movement for world-progress. The time will come when we will either have to take up arms on behalf of a non-progressive and undeserving American country, or else do as we did in the Spanish war—take it upon ourselves to assume control, and enforce the conditions which make for progress and enlightenment.

STEEL PRICES.

A great deal of denunciatory argument seems to have been wasted upon the United States Steel corporation, for charging too high prices for its products. As it produces considerably more than half the steel made in the United States, it has been assumed that it has been demanding exorbitant rates, and that the consumers have no remedy.

But it is now reported by the mercantile agencies in their trade reports that iron and steel prices are 33 per cent lower than they were a year ago. This is not because of a decline in the demand, because this is unparalleled, and the mills have contracts made which will take nearly all their product for 1902. Hence the reduction is in the interest of the promotion of business. The principle is now recognized by the captains of industry that the way to create a demand and to keep business booming is to sell at a fair margin. Cheapening a product invariably means an enormous increase in consumption.

It appears that the steel producers outside the United States corporation wished to advance prices, but could not carry their point because that great producer would not advance its rates. Referring to this, the Chicago Tribune says:

The present policy of the United States Steel corporation is to keep prices down. This is a policy which the industrial community in general should view with satisfaction and should hope it will not be abandoned. It differs radically from the course pursued by the Amalgamated Copper company, which has endeavored to keep up the price of its product and has failed signally therein and has had to confess that it has failed. Its mistaken policy has brought ruin to thousands of New-Englanders who had put their means in the securities of this company.

The public has had a striking illustration of the power for good and for evil possessed by these great industrial combinations. It has seen one of them, in spite of the decreased demand for copper which should have been followed by a lower price to revive the flagging demand, limit output, store up a large part of its product, and endeavor in every way to maintain prices at an artificially high level. This concern strove to set at naught certain natural laws of trade and got the worst of it.

The other industrial corporation could exact at this time much higher prices for iron and steel than it is receiving now. But to exact these prices would be somewhat like killing the goose that lays the gold egg. Prosperity will last longer if the conservative policy of steady prices be given the preference over that of spasmodically high prices, which would inevitably be followed by a painful reaction.

There may be good as well as bad industrial combinations. The former should not object to that governmental scrutiny and supervision so much needed to hold in check the mischievous propensities of the latter.

As was the case a twelve-month ago, the holiday season in South Africa is made the occasion of some sharp fighting. The Boers apparently resorted to actively offensive operations to counteract the growing feeling that they are nearing the inevitable end.

RECORD BROKEN IN 1901.

The year 1901, according to Bradstreet's annual review of our trade and finance, has established the highest record of any twelvemonth in our history. The totals of general business, as shown by the bank clearings, are far in excess of any previous year; all previous records are broken in the increased output of coal, iron, steel, leather, lumber and many other products; our transportation facilities are inadequate to handle the tremendous volume of freight business; and, lastly, the holiday trade was the greatest in our history, both in quality and quantity.

With such a basis of prosperity, the outlook for the new year is extremely bright. Even if it does not surpass 1901, the people will have no cause of complaint. In fact, it would not be surprising if there were some retrogression. The margin of profit in manufacturing is very narrow in some lines, especially in the New England cotton industry. The export trade, which has been steadily advancing year by year since 1897, shows signs of hesitation, and there is an increase of imports—though the balance of trade is enormously in our favor. Still, these are not unfavorable indications, but simply due to the variations which constantly affect industry and commerce. The feeling of confidence is universal, and it is well founded.

LESLIE M. SHAW.

The choice of Governor Shaw, of Iowa, as secretary of the Treasury, is apparently a wise one. He is a man of ability and of strong character. He made his entry into politics in the great sound money campaign of 1896. At that time, the politicians of Iowa had been chary of taking a positive stand on the subject, because the farmers of that great agricultural state were largely inclined to free silver.

Mr. Shaw, however, did not allow himself to be governed by political expediency. He took the stump, and made a series of speeches favoring the gold standard which attracted the attention of the whole country. They evidenced a thorough and a correct knowledge of the subject, and were marked by sound reasoning and clear and convincing statement. So magnificent was the work he did that the next year he was made the Republican candidate for governor, and is now within a few days of the close of his second term.

Governor Shaw was the president of the monetary congress, and in that position he demonstrated the possession of so thorough a grasp of all the complexities of financial matters, as, in the opinion of men competent to judge, places him on the plane of a statesman. His views as to future monetary legislation agree with those of Secretary Gage and, should he accept, he will have the full confidence of all interested in the maintenance of sound financial policies by the government. He is a man of excellent executive ability, as he has shown during his service as governor, and he is an advocate of civil service reform, and hence in full accord, not only with the views of Secretary Gage but with those of President Roosevelt as well.

SECRETARY GAGE.

Secretary Gage will leave the Treasury department with a record which places him among the leading spirits of finance who have held that position. His name will be recorded with those of Alexander Hamilton, Salmon P. Chase and John Sherman. Entering the Cabinet at the time the Republican party was restored to national power, with a mandate from the people as to the monetary system of the country, it was his task to demonstrate the soundness of the Republican party's position upon the matter. This he has done most successfully. The American people accept that financial policy as the settled one for the nation. Even the Democratic leaders have practically abandoned the opposing theories of that party, and the money question is settled. Mr. Gage had, of course, the hearty support of the chief executive and of Congress, but this does not obscure the fact of his most successful management of the national finances.

METHODIST WOMEN WIN.

The Methodist Episcopal church has passed through a peaceful revolution within the past thirty years. First the battle for lay representation in the conferences was fought out, and now woman has won out in her struggle to an equality with man in the church councils. Even in the general conference of the church—the quadrennial ecumenical council of Methodism—women have now the right to sit on the same terms as men.

It is not probable, however, that women delegates will be sent in such numbers as to give ground for the fears of some worthy Methodist brethren who have been worrying over the dangers of "petticoat government." Nor is it at all certain that pious, zealous women would be unsafe counsellors in church affairs, should there appear, in course of time, a majority of women among the lay delegates. The significant thing about their obtaining the right of admission is that it eliminates any sex distinctions among the lay body of Methodism, and accentuates sharply the change which has been wrought in church polity. No longer have the clergy a preponderating voice. The laity is increasing in comparative power and the church closely approximating the American idea of the rule of the majority.

But, could the sainted Wesley return to earth and visit the church he founded, would he not be astonished at the change! For he was, to the day of his death, an ordained minister of the Church of England, and devoutly believed in the subordination of women to men in all church matters.

GERMAN GRAIN DUTIES.

The German government has decided to drop the duties on grain from the pending tariff bill. These were put in to mollify the agarian element who desire the price of grain to be high, that they may make more money. But M. Witte, the Russian minister of finance, informed the German government that if these duties were imposed Russia would make tariff reprisals. His note is said to have been so direct and definite as to remind the German foreign office of American diplomatic methods. In all probability the German government is glad of an excuse for dropping the most unpopular schedule in the proposed bill. A proposition to increase the price of food in Germany was not well received except by the farmers who have grain to sell.

AS A WORLD POWER.

When the Spanish war ran its speedy course and the press began to discuss the fact that the United States had become a world power, the statement startled a lot of citizens, personally excellent, no doubt, but hopelessly provincial in their ideas. They had imbibed, from a study of Washington's Farewell Address, and the utterances of old-time leaders of that idea, that our only safety lay in the fact that a wide ocean divides us from the "effete monarchies" of Europe, and that the only thing that prevented those European powers from swooping down upon us and "extinguishing the torch of liberty" was that we should confine our energies within our own borders and give the rest of the world the go-by.

But the United States did not become a world-power through the petty war with Spain. That view is absurd. That it is a world-power does not admit of debate. How has the nation reached that commanding position? To this question Justice David J. Brewer, of the United States supreme court, addressed himself at the annual banquet of the New England Society. The forces of progress, of commerce and industry have been at work for a century developing the nation; and he said that the most the Spanish war did was to clear the atmosphere, and bring the mass of the people face to face with the change the rolling years had silently wrought.

The change caused by the war was not in the fact, but in the realization of it, not alone by our own people, but by the rest of the world. It needed the actual demonstration of our naval power and military prowess to convince European nations that the United States was no longer the feeble country of Washington's time, but a modern nation, of over seventy millions of people, able and willing to fight if need be, to maintain our position.

But it is not through the manifestations of national strength that we are truly great. "While there is within the resources of our country," said Justice Brewer, "an undismayed military and naval strength that makes the United States the most dangerous enemy on land or sea, yet the dawn of the twentieth century unveils a greater national glory than can be won on any field of strife." The military power is essential, but it is a reserve power, to defend, if need be, our national interests. Justice Brewer takes a high view of our obligations as a world-factor. He says:

We stand in the council of nations strong enough to fear no attempt to wrong us; so strong that we cannot afford to wrong any, not even the weakest, nation; strong enough to be firmly just to the most powerful of nations, and so strong that we must be kindly just with the weakest.

We won our place through the ways of peace and industry, not by conquest, nor did we win place by war with dying Spain. Our power and our glory lie along the path which Justice Brown has indicated.

BANKERS AND THE TREASURY

Speaking of the selection of Governor Crane, of Massachusetts, to succeed Mr. Gage as Secretary of the Treasury, the Chicago Tribune is pleased that he is not a banker, as it doubts the wisdom of placing a banker at the head of that department. That paper says:

Presidents have sought to avoid the complications which are likely to arise when a banker is chosen for this place, not because a banker may not be the most competent man that can be selected, nor because bankers are lacking in intelligence and discernment with reference to financial questions. On the contrary, they naturally are the most qualified men in the whole country to pass upon questions relating to financial administration.

But back of this is that distrust which arises in the mind of a certain element in the community—perhaps not well informed—when it sees the national finances intrusted to the hands of a banker. It may be that this distrust among the "common people"—the farmers, mechanics, etc.—is ill-founded, narrow-minded, and bigoted. But the fact that it exists cannot be denied or disputed. It must be reckoned with.

Does that prejudice now exist? And if it does, is it a good reason why a man, well fitted in every way to be at the head of the Treasury department, should not be considered because he is a banker? Would it not be better to try a campaign of education, and convince the people who have an unreasoning prejudice against bankers that their views are incorrect. Is it a wise principle to cater to ignorance and prejudice, instead of trying to remove it? Secretary Gage is a banker, and he has made a very successful head of the Treasury department. We have had heated political campaigns since his appointment, in which the money question was fought over with vigor, but we do not recall any direct attacks on President McKinley and the Republican party on the ground of Gage's being a banker. And if there were such, they certainly certainly did not carry much weight, to judge from the result of the elections. After all, is not the prejudice against bankers dying out, as the result of the successful campaigns for sound money and honest finance?

SENATOR SEWELL.

Senator William J. Sewell, of New Jersey, died this morning at his home in Camden, after a lingering illness. He was born in Ireland in 1835, but came to the United States at an early age. He entered the Union army as a captain in the Fifth New Jersey volunteers at the outbreak of the civil war, serving throughout the contest. He was brevetted a brigadier general for his services at Chancellorsville, and major general for gallantry during the war. He was wounded at Chancellorsville and Gettysburg.

At the end of the struggle between the states, he went into the railroad business in New Jersey, and took an active interest in Republican politics. He served three successive terms in the state senate, and was president of that body. He was elected to the United States senate in 1881, serving six years, and again in 1905 and in 1901. His death therefore leaves a vacancy in that body. He was an active and useful senator, and his death is a loss to both state and nation.

NO MINISTER NEEDED.

The story again comes up that the United States may send a "diplomatic representative" to the Vatican. Without doubt the Pope and his advisers would be glad to have this done, but it will not be. The Pope has no territorial authority, and there is nothing for a diplomatic representative to do. All people under the American flag have perfect freedom of religious belief; they may be Protestant or Catholic, Mohammedan or agnostic. The government of this country has nothing to do with their religious opinions, and hence the absurdity of sending a governmental representative to the heirarchy of a given church is clear. The only question a church can raise is one concerning property rights, and these are matters for the courts, not for diplomatic settlement.

WHICH CANAL ROUTE?

An authorized representative of the Panama Canal company is hurrying across the Atlantic, as rapidly as a swift liner can bring him, to endeavor to sell the Panama canal and all its rights to the United States government. It was realized by the Frenchmen that M. Hutin, the president of the company, blundered when he set 109 million dollars as the price, expecting to dicker with Uncle Sam like two peasants in a village market—not anticipating that he could get that much, but determined to get what he could.

The report of the canal commission in favor of the Nicaragua route, and the prompt reporting by Mr. Hepburn's committee of a bill to construct that canal, brought the Frenchmen to a realization of their folly. They are willing to take 40 millions, which would save them about 16 per cent of the amount they have spent, rather than lose it all—for, if the Nicaragua canal be built, they can never raise money to complete the Panama ditch.

Each of the two routes possesses some advantages the other does not. They are alike in that both require locks, and must rely for water for lockage on the upper levels upon lakes and their tributaries—Lake Nicaragua in the one case, and Lake Bohio, which would be a vast artificial body of water, created by the erection of a huge dam on the Chagres river in the other. The Panama would be only about one-third the length of the Nicaragua route, and vessels could make the crossing that much quicker; the Nicaragua route would be more convenient for business between American ports on the Atlantic and those on our Pacific coast, while the Panama would be better for voyages to South American Pacific ports.

The canal commission was inclined to the Panama route, but because of the high figure placed upon it by M. Hutin, reported in favor of the Nicaragua route. Whether the arrival of the envoy with a reasonable offer will cause a reconsideration, remains to be seen. It is certainly pretty late in the day, and Congress may be in no mood to begin over again. Another point is that this belated offer will be eagerly seized by the railway interests, which are fighting the canal, to divide the friends of the latter, and postpone action—an outcome which would be deplorable.

THE CABINET.

The cabinet of President Roosevelt is to be remodeled. Postmaster General Smith has resigned, and his successor is named. Governor Crane, of Massachusetts, was offered the secretaryship of the treasury, but declined it, and the post is now under consideration by Governor Leslie M. Shaw, of Iowa. The latest slate for other positions includes Taft for secretary of war, Wolcott for secretary of the interior, and, later, Root for secretary of state, when Mr. Hay retires. Of the McKinley cabinet, only Root, Wilson and Knox are expected to remain permanently.

William Henry Harrison was the first President to die in office; and since then, the successor to the Presidency has never been successful in retaining the old cabinet. Sometimes it was radical differences of opinion on governmental policies which caused the change, sometimes it was simply the natural desire of the chief executive to have as heads of the great executive departments men of his own selection. There is no intimation from Washington that there is any difference of opinion on policy at the bottom of these changes, accomplished and prospective. Smith, Gage and Hay all desired to leave the cabinet, and Secretary Long is probably tired of the naval troubles which have given him more worry than the actual work of the department did during the Spanish war.

ELECTION OF SENATORS.

There does not seem to be as great an interest taken in the election of United States senators by the people as many suppose. A year ago, the Pennsylvania legislature passed a resolution requesting Congress to call a convention for the purpose of proposing this amendment to the national constitution. The Pittsburg Commercial Gazette, in an editorial article, declares that thirty state legislatures in the United States are on record as having passed similar resolutions, thus forming the required two-thirds majority. If it be correct in this, then, all that now remains to be done by the friends of the movement to elect senators by popular vote is for them to put their sentiments into the form of a constitutional demand, and present the same to Congress in legal shape.

The constitution prescribes two methods for its own amendment. The one always employed hitherto is for Congress to pass a joint resolution by a two-thirds vote, proposing an amendment, which becomes valid when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the states. The other provision requires Congress to call a convention to amend the constitution on the application of the legislatures of two-thirds of the states. The proposed amendments become valid in the same manner—by their ratification by the legislatures of three-fourths of the states.

RACE ISSUES AGAIN.

The color line is drawn in the politics of the new Australian Federation. The recent campaign there was run on the war-cry, "This is a white man's government"—which has a most familiar ring to all Americans. A bill has now been introduced by the victorious party in the supreme legislative body of the commonwealth, to restrict future immigration to white people, and to provide for getting rid of as much as possible of the black and yellow-skinned labor now employed there.

It is the desire for cheap labor, and the impossibility of gettting enough labor without importing the inferior races, that has led to such troubles in various lands. The introduction of negro slavery into the United States was due to this cause. The need of labor in Australia led to the introduction of Polynesian and African negroes and of the Chinese. The attempt is now to be made to get rid of these elements in the latter country, but the colonial secretary of the imperial government. Mr. Chamberlain has objected to the Australian bill on the ground that it may give offense to friendly nations. It is intimated, however, that the feeling is so strong in Australia that the measure will be enacted despite the objection. In that case, there will come a serious quarrel between the colonial and the home governments.

Will Chile and Argentine go 'way back, sit down and be good?

COMMENT OF THE WEEK.

In Venezuelan Waters.

Within a few weeks there will be within easy reach of Venezuela a force of American war ships superior in fighting abilities even to that other Yankee fleet which destroyed Cervera's ships off the coast of Cuba three and a half years ago. Uncle Sam wants no trouble with anyone. Still it is always well to be prepared for emergencies. In the presence of the American North Atlantic squadron in the Caribbean is to found the very best possible guarantee that neither Germany or her little enemy, Venezuela, will act hastily or without due regard to the ends of justice in any emergencies which may arise in the near future in Venezuelan waters. Uncle Sam intends to enforce the Monroe doctrine, but not to act arbitrarily in South America. The Berlin government understands this and will doubtless act accordingly. Meantime the North Atlantic squadron will continue its cruise as arranged some months ago. Its presence in the Caribbean will ensure the safety of American interests—among which are the preservation of the Monroe doctrine and other things—in the neighborhood of Venezuela.

Chile and Argentina.

Advices received from Santiago, confirmed at Washington, indicate that the differences between Chile and Argentina, which threatened more than a local struggle, have been composed through a modus vivendi, signed on Christmas day. Public feeling in both countries seems to be satisfied, and it is felt by the more thoughtful that a really serious conflict has been averted. The protocol, whose signature brought the strained situation to an end, provides for the submission of the disputes about boundary lines and territory to the decision of the King of Great Britain. Chile has given an explanation of the opening of roads by her officers through the disputed territory, and both governments have agreed to withdraw the police forces which they have maintained in the territory in controversy, situated near the inlet of Ultima Esperanza. Satisfaction over the result is expressed not only by the diplomats representing the respective republics, but by the Washington officials, who, it is reported, have gone to the extreme lengths of official usage in endeavors to avert a struggle which must have involved the retardation of progress in both republics for many years.

Pan-American Congress.

Later accounts from the City of Mexico are less pessimistic as to the outcome of the conference than those which came to hand a week or two ago. It is well known that the question or arbitration has all along been the stumbling block in the way of the success of the conference, but what is declared to be a substantial agreement on this subject is reported to have been practically reached last week. A basis of agreement seems to have ben found in The Hague convention, of which, among the states represented in the conference, the United States and Mexico are signatories, and it is understood that the other states represented there will also give their adhesion to The Hague agreement. A number of the republics represented will, it is said, sign a scheme of compulsory arbitration, though still accepting The Hague procedure. This compulsory plan will, however, have effect only among the republics signing the agreement, which, it is worth noting, do not include the United States, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador or Nicaragua.

To Prevent Strikes.

Experience induces conservatism in forecasting the results likely to be accomplished by such a body as the general industrial committee recently appointed under the auspices of the National Civic Federation. It is, however, an encouraging sign, as regards the prospect of at least some measure of success being attained, that every citizen named on the committee has accepted his appointment. At the head of the list of members at large, as will be remembered, stands the name of ex-President Grover Cleveland, who on Christmas eve addressed to the chairman of the conference a note accepting his assignment. Mr. Cleveland says that his desire for the quiet and comfort of absolute retirement from public or semi-public service is strong, and that he would without hesitation yield to this desire were he not afraid that he should thereby disregard an important public duty. It is to be hoped that the serious acceptance of responsibility by the public-spirited citizens who are combined in this movement to promote industrial peace will prove fruitful in results; it would seem, at any rate, that their labors cannot be wholly in vain, for we venture to say that public interest will be enlisted in the matter to an extent which under other circumstances would be impossible.

China's Empress Dowager.

It is reported from Pekin that the empress dowager has determined at last to relinquish her control of the Chinese ship of state and in the future give a free hand to the emperor. Better late than never! The imperial court is now in Chi-li province and is slowly approaching Pekin. Those who look for a change of control, say that the empress dowager will stop over at Pao-Ting-Fu and allow the emperor to enter the capital alone. If such a course of action is pursued by the aged lady, whose word has so long been law in the councils of China, it is believed that it will indicate her clear purpose of allowing Kwang-Su to rule alone over his dominions.

The coming back into power of the emperor would meet with the approval of the great majority of the better classes in Pekin. With Kwang-Su as emperor, in fact as well as in name, the foreign powers would be able to treat with China on a more satisfactory and stable basis than is possible at present. There would also be greater opportunity for reform in the internal affairs of the empire. To expect that the empress dowager will give up her great power willingly, however, is to hope for too much. The somewhat antiquated lady may remain in Pao-Ting-Fu and allow the emperor nominally to rule his empire. In fact, however, the real power will remain in her own hands.

Chinese Exclusion.

Minister Wu makes the point against the Chinese exclusion act that it tends to deprive the United States of the commercial benefit of more extended trade with the Chinese empire. This may be, but the American people, whenever they have had a chance to vote on the subject, have shown that they would rather let trade with China go to the dogs than to welcome Wu's countrymen to unrestricted domicile in this land of the free and home of the brave. Our captains of industry and commerce argue that we shall be able to do a very respectable business with China in any event, by reason of our great productive power, if ocean transportation from our Pacific coast can be satisfactorily arranged.

HOW VENEZUELA BECAME INDEBTED TO GERMANY

The news from Venezuela indicates that President Castro is in earnest in his defiance of the German government. Therefore we may expect to have that power proceed with the debt-collection by force. This debt, by the way, is due to two German banks, not to the German government. The demand of the latter is that Venezuela shall meet her financial obligations.

This debt originated in the construction of a railroad in Venezuela some years ago by German capitalists. The line is known as the Grand Railroad of Venezuela, and it connects the capital, Caracas, with Valencia, the next largest city in the republic, a distance of 110 miles. The Venezuelan government granted a concession for the construction of the line, and the project was financed by two German banking institutions, the Norddeutscher bank and the Disconto Gesellschaft. The concession provides that the Venezuelan government shall guarantee 7 per cent on the investment; that is, if the railroad be not able to pay 7 per cent interest on its bonds, held by these banks, the government is to pay the difference.

It is alleged the road was built in an extravagant manner. It is only a single track, 3½ feet gauge, and through a country which presented no serious engineering difficulties, yet the cost was figured out nearly $16,000,000, or $145,000 a mile. German manufacturers of railway material, including the Krupp company, furnished the rails and rolling stock, at a big profit. It is said that several persons engaged in its construction have been able to retire on comfortable fortunes. The management of the road, after it was opened for business, was also extravagant, costing $700,000 per year. The receipts were all absorbed by the expenses, and there was nothing left for interest. So the Venezuelan government was called on to make good its guarantee, by paying the 7 per cent annually out of the public treasury.

But the treasury of a South American republic is generally bare of funds, and the interest was defaulted for some time. Finally, under the presidency of Senor Crespo, in 1896, an arrangement was made with the Disconto Gesellschaft, to negotiate a loan of $10,000,000 to the government of Venezuela and the railroad syndicate, at 5 per cent, with a 20 per cent commission. This loan was intended to pay the interest due on the bonds of the Grand railroad, and also on the bonds of other railroads built under similar circumstances.

The loan was made, and the bank thereupon appropriated the two millions commission, and also $5,200,000 to pay interest due it. Instead of paying in cash the balance to the other railroad companies, the bank compelled them to take Venezuelan railroad bonds, for which there was no market. In other words, it put the ten million dollars into its own vaults, and all that Venezuela got out of it was an addition of half a million a year to the interest she guaranteed to pay.

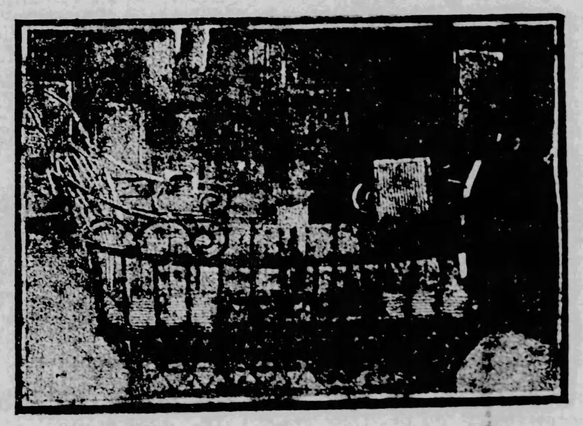
President Castro assumes that Venezuela was made the victim of a swindle and that she should not be made to pay obligations so incurred. Then, too, he argues that the indebtedness was not incurred under his presidency—which is no reason at all for non-payment, as the guarantee of interest was made by the government, and is an obligation against the state, not against the man who may happen to be the chief executive. The debt was incurred under the forms of law, and must be paid, even if the country was swindled. But it is alleged that the sharp practices of the German builders of the Grand railroad are the same that the Venezuelans practice upon foreigners, and a number of instances may be cited. One of these happened during the presidency of Guzman Blanco, who retired to Paris after his term had expired, with some $20,000,000 illegally gotten. A foreign company received a concession to install the first telephone system in the country. This concession provided that the Venezuelan government should not grant an "equal" right to any other company. This was naturally assumed to be an exclusive grant. Later a rival company obtained a concession, and when the government was called on to explain, the first grantees learned that the terms granted the new company were not "equal"—but very much better than its own!

Castro is determined not to pay the guarantee, and Germany is preparing to take steps to enforce its demand. It is supposed that its naval force will take possession of one or more seaports and hold them until the money is paid, or until the customs collected cover the default. Castro is reported as saying that, in such case, he will declare free trade, and rely on other nations to insist on Germany's non-interference with commerce. He also says he will retire into the interior, and that Germany can not send an army large enough to conquer the country, as he will use Fabian tactics. Meanwhile, a rebellion has broken out against him, and it may result in his overthrow.

There is much speculation as to what course the United States will pursue, and whether we will advance the Monroe doctrine to protect Venezuela, as we did a few years ago in her boundary quarrel with England. But should we involve ourselves with any nation to protect any South American country in its attempts to evade a legal pecuniary obligation? The answer must be in the negative. These little countries must learn that they are required to behave themselves; that we can not and will not interfere unless they are subjected to actual oppression, or an attempt is made to conquer them or annex their territory. These are the things specified in President Monroe's famous message.

S. S. KNABENSHUE.

Historical Metal Bridge Basket.



At this time, when New York is witnessing the construction of a great suspension bridge, it is interesting to review the construction of the first notable suspension bridge erected in America and to look upon a strange basket that was a material factor in the work of building the railway suspension bridge across the Niagara gorge, between 1848 and 1855.

When it was decided to build the bridge the first question was how to establish connection between the two cliffs. This problem was solved by a boy named Homan Walsh flying his kite from the Canadian side and allowing it to settle upon the American bank. By means of this slender kite string a heavier cord, then a rope and finally a wire cable were stretched across the rushing waters two hundred feet below.

More cables followed, but previous to this it had been suggested by Mr. T. G. Hulett that a basket be operated on the cables. The engineers were in doubt whether to make it of wood or iron, and then the form had to be decided upon. This Mr. Hulett quickly settled at a conference at the old Eagle tavern, where he and General Ellet were sitting in old fashioned rocking chairs.

Asking General Ellet to stand up, and doing the same himself, he quickly pulled the two rockers together, saying: "There is the shape of your basket." The idea was carried out, and by looking at the picture here reproduced it will be seen that the old iron basket that has such a prominent place in the bridge history of America resembles two of the good, old-fashioned, comfortable rocking chairs.

At first, this great Niagara suspension bridge was built of wood, with massive stone towers. In time it was rebuilt in steel, and then the demands of travel made a still stronger and larger bridge a necessity, and the present magnificent tower steel arch at Niagara was built.

No other place in the world has so much truly remarkable bridge work as the Niagara region, but attached to all the changes there is nothing more interesting than this old iron basket. It is not only a relic of Niagara, but a mark in the development of America.—New York Herald.

BARRELS OF FUN IN FRANCE.

For many decades, the children of various nations have amused themselves by rolling hoops, which are very similar to those used in constructing barrels, and now their elders in at least one country are amusing themselves by rolling the barrels themselves.

Barrell rolling, as this new sport is called, has recently become popular in France among all classes. On holidays and on other occasions when there are athletic sports, many persons compete with one another. From the accompanying picture, one might fancy that it is easy to roll a barrel in a race of this kind, but let any tyro try to roll one for a few hundred yards, and he will very soon find that it is quite a difficult task.

In certain rural districts of France, brewers, blacksmiths and other hardy mechanics have been wont to amuse themselves in this way for some years, but the game attracted no public attention until recently. Some Parisians, however, then concluded that the time had come for a new game, and, looking around, they saw nothing that took their fancy more than barrel rolling. Consequently they introduced the game into Paris, and, as a result, many young men are now striving to become adepts in the art.—New York Herald.

Two Landscapes.

A nouveau riche recently attended a picture sale in this city. A friend, who had noticed him at the sale, asked afterword:

"Did you pick up anything at that picture sale, Jenkins?"

And the other responded:

"Oh, yes; a couple of landscapes; one of 'em was a basket of fruit and the other a storm at sea."—Boston Commercial Bulletin.

Day of Rest.

Benham—"I'm going to church to-morrow."

Mrs. Benham—"Don't forget to take the alarm clock."—Judge.

Proud of Herself.

The Lord—I didn't suppose for an instant that you would have the nerve to refuse me.

She—Nor I.—Detroit Free Press.

Current Events.

Perry Belmont threatened to sue Richard Croker for libel for intimating that the former's method of securing a Congressional nomination would not bear investigation.

Spanish squatters on Island of La Costa notified to vacate by the government.

Representatives of Chicago packers believe new German meat inspection laws will result in increasing their trade in Germany.

Schooner Eliza H. Parkhurst, of Gloucester, Mass., with eight men on board, has been posted as missing, and is believed to have foundered in the gale of November 25.

Pawnee Indians hold buffalo dances and threaten violence, causing whites to flock to towns.

Because of a number of recent homicides, the chief of police at Hot Springs, Ark., has ordered the arrest of everybody carrying concealed weapons.

United States has decided to cut its claim against China of $25,000,000 to $7,000,000, which represents the actual damage and cost of the military invasion. European powers will not be permitted to grab the balance turned back to the helpless country.

Italian ambassador renews efforts to have federal statutes extended to cover lynching of foreigners.

Government stopped building at McAlester, Oklahoma, because survey schedule of town site committee was incorrect.

Consolidation of recently acquired properties with the Baltimore and Ohio decided the latter's mileage.

Steamer Sun destroyed by fire at Memphis, Tenn., and four persons burned to death.

General Chaffee reports desperate fight near San Jose, in which twenty-two Filipinos were killed and two Americans wounded.

Professor Marica, in address to Wisconsin Teachers association, urges plenty of robust fun for boys as preventive of bad habits.

Hundred and twenty-fifth anniversary of battle of Trenton celebrated by sham battle and reproduction of scenes of Washington's famous victory.

Three men are crushed to death and several others injured by falling of heavy iron girder at American Bridge works at Chicago.

Rumors are circulating in New York to the effect that Andrew Carnegie will give more than $1,000,000 to Columbia university to be used for a building and to assist needy students.

Governor Rogers, of Washington, elected as a Populist, died of pneumonia and the Republicans gain the governorship.

New canal by the Panama is forecasted in a private letter telling of a probable reduction of its sale price to $40,000,000 if such a tender is officially made the commission is likely to recommend acceptance and Nicaragua may lose.

President Roosevelt's order dismissing Historian Mackay from the navy department, is carried into effect after a vain appeal to the civil service commission.

Bradstreet's annual review of trade says prosperity is rampant in the United States and commerce has made the most gigantic strides.

American soldiers in the Island of Samar suffer another disaster, scouts being ambushed and seven killed and six wounded.

Navy department contemplating establishment of a permanent naval training station on the great lakes, probably at Chicago. Congress will be asked for an appropriation for this purpose.

Wu Ting Fang, through the secretary of state, asked congress to investigate working of Chinese exclusion law before extending it.

Congressman McCleary may introduce bill permitting National banks to loan money on real estate.

Burglars at the home of a victim in Evanston prepared coffee and partook of luncheon.

Gossips talk about the possibility of a clash between President Roosevelt and the Senate, one of the chief grievances being the activity of Senator Lodge at the White House.

B. S. Ambler, of Salem, O., appointed federal judge for the Philippines.

Newfoundland coast swept by gales, which did great damage to shipping.

Captain Richard Leary, first governor of Guam, died of heart disease.

Mystery in disappearance of Miss Villa Cropsey is partly cleared up by finding of her body in river near her home at Elizabeth City, N. C., without marks of violence. It is believed that she committed suicide.

Secretary Root decides to abandon Philippine transport service and substitute contract system with steamship companies.

Brooklyn scientist proved that the famous Tower of Pisa was built to lean and is not the work of accident.

Oberlin college may lose Rockefeller's $200,000 gift because of inability to raise $58,700.

Prize of $2,500 offered for a symbol design for the Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

President Roosevelt is determined that Congress shall make some tariff concessions to Cuba, and it is predicted that he will succeed, the difficulty lying in reading the "favored nation" clause in treaties with other countries.

General Chaffee denies that there is a clash between the civil and military authorities in the Philippines, the points of friction being speedily removed, Governor Wright testifies in the earlier strain.

FOREIGN.

Peace protocol between Argentina and Chile is signed, but both countries continue warlike preparations.

Publishing house in Rome has produced a review of the contents of the "Acta" or news pamphlet in vogue from the times of Julius Caesar to those of Trajan.

Germany will yield to Russian demands that minimum grain duties be stricken out of the proposed new tariff bill.

Chinese reported to be suspending Europeans and Americans as seamen on Pacific merchant vessels.

Special prayer services are held by Christians in Armenia and Turkey for deliverance of Miss Stone and Mme. Tsilka.

In the face of hostile demonstrations by Germany, and with a revolution in full blast, Venezuela has given offense to France, and may have additional claims to pay.

Letters of great historical interest discovered in the grave at Spezzia of a former maid of the late Countess Castiglione.

Bolivian congress adjourned without providing for settlement of boundary dispute with Peru.

Chinese deny statement that the dowager empress is to relinquish control of the government.

Report in the French naval budget credited Italian navy with being best prepared for war.

Delegates to the Pan-American congress have substantially agreed to plan of arbitration, which is practically The Hague convention.

Agreement between Chile and Argentina averts all danger of war.

Strong forces of Boers under De Wet successfully routed a camp on Christmas eve, and Gen. Rundel fears heavy British losses.

American tobacco trust corners Turkish tobacco crop, the principal source of supply for German cigarette manufacturers.

New illuminating scheme to secure the better lighting of the streets is devised by the authorities of London.

Zionist congress opens at Basle, and Dr. Herzl professes confidence in the success of the colonization of Palestine.

Reports from Venezuela indicate President Castro has crushed the latest revolt, and that he is now preparing to resist Germany.

Small garrison at Honda, Colombia, defended by forces of 1,200 revolutionists in an engagement lasting seventeen hours. Killed numbered 600.

German cruiser Vineta arrived at La Guayra, Venezuela, and other warships are to follow. Ports of the republic likely to be blockaded.

Production of iron in England during 1901 fell short of that of the previous year. Outlook is not encouraging.

New postage and revenue stamps being prepared in England bearing King Edward's portrait.

President Kruger to send a special envoy to the United States in January.

Correspondent at Pekin says the impression there should be strengthened by view of possible trouble when the imperial court returns January 10. Other powers have taken precautions, as the city is rapidly filling with government troops.

Great Britain expected to renew negotiations over controversies growing out of relations between this country and Canada and removal of last of diplomatic differences may result.

Lord Salisbury may be made a duke by King Edward at the coronation ceremonies, after which the Premier will retire to private life.

PURE RYE WHISKEY

4 Full Quarts for $3.20

Express Charges Prepaid,

Direct from Distiller to Consumer.

Our entire product is sold direct to consumers, thus avoiding middlemen's profits and adulteration. If you want pure Whiskey, our offer will interest you.

We will send four full quart bottles of Hayner's Seven-Year-Old Double Copper Distilled Whiskey for $3.20, carefully packed in copper-bound cases—no marks to indicate contents. When the goods get here and test it, if it is not satisfactory return it at our expense and we will refund your money. Business, as references we name any business concern in excess of $3.20.

Our Distillery was established in 1866. We have enjoyed 33 years' continual growth until we now have one hundred and sixty-five thousand customers throughout the United States who are using Hayner's Whiskey, which is an evidence of true merit. We give you absolutely pure Whiskey at the lowest possible cost. Such Whiskey as we offer for $3.20 cannot be purchased elsewhere for less than $5.00.

References—State Nat'l Bank, St. Louis, Third Nat'l Bank, Dayton, or any of the Express Companies.

Orders for Ariz., Colo., Cal., Idaho, Mont., Nev., New Mex., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo., must call for 20 quarts by freight, prepaid.

WRITE TO NEAREST ADDRESS.

THE HAYNER DISTILLING CO. 226-232 W. Fifth St., Dayton, Ohio. 305-307 S. Seventh St., St. Louis, Mo.

We guarantee the above Company will do just as it agrees.—Editor.

LAND COLUMN.

Advertisements under this head, three lines (21 words) for one dollar each insertion, from Blade subscribers only, and from none others.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—80 acre farm, with good buildings; also 5 acres. Will sell cheap. Address William Goodsite, Bogart, Ohio.

80 ACRES improved land for sale. Three paying oil wells. Good soil for sugar beets. W. W. Smith, Gibsonburg, Ohio.

Publishers' Column

NASBY LETTERS.

Slightly Damaged—At Less Than Cost—Last Chance to Obtain a Copy of This Book.

We have on hand a few hundred copies of The Nasby Letters, the covers of which are slightly damaged. We offer them to our readers at the very low price of twenty cents each. As the postage is 8 cents, it really leaves us but 12 cents for the book, which is far less than the cost of making. The damage is entirely on the covers, and in most cases very slight. The reading matter is all right.

As this book will never be published again, this the last opportunity anyone will ever have to obtain a copy of the famous Nasby Letters at any price. Order at once, if you desire a copy.

THE BLADE, Toledo, O.

HIGH GRADE SILVER-PLATED TABLEWARE.

New Goods—New Prices.

We offer our readers this season a new and very handsome beaded pattern of silver-plated tableware. Our prices are very low, and there is no reason why every family who takes The Blade should not be well supplied with handsome tableware.

These goods are made of the finest quality of nickel silver, plated with pure silver, and are guaranteed by the manufacturers both in style and plate to be equal to the highest possible standard of excellence. The knives and forks are triple plated with pure silver, on the finest quality of crucible steel. These knives first receive a coating of copper; they are then heavily plated with nickel, and afterward with pure silver. Nickel-plate not only doubles the durability of the goods, but, being nearly impervious to moisture, renders knives so plated much less liable to rust than those plated in the ordinary way.

These goods are manufactured by the genuine Rogers' Bros., and their stamp is on each article. If you do not find the goods to be exactly as represented return them and we will cheerfully refund your money.

Prices.

½ doz. teaspoons	$1.00
½ doz. tablespoons	2.00
½ doz. dessert spoons	1.75
Butter knife	.50
Sugar shell	.40
Gravy ladle	.85
½ doz knives and forks, beaded handles	3.00
½ doz knives and forks, plain handles	3.05

These goods will be sent by open mail or express, charges prepaid by us, at purchaser's risk. If you desire goods sent by registered mail, remit 8 cents additional. Address all orders to The Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

THE BEADED PATTERN.

A New and Handsome Design in Nickel Silver Ware.

These goods are equal in style and finish to high grade silver plated ware. They are made of the finest quality of nickel silver, a composition of nickel and silver that looks and wears like silver, does not tarnish, and will wear a lifetime. These goods must be seen to be appreciated.

PRICES:

One-half dozen teaspoons	$0.75
One dozen teaspoons	1.25
One-half dozen dessert spoons	1.00
One dozen dessert spoons	1.75
One-half dozen table spoons	1.90
One dozen table spoons	2.25
Butter Knife	.30
Sugar Shell	.25

Send for a sample. Address "THE BLADE, Toledo, Ohio."

Blade Watches by Mail.

Many years experience in supplying subscribers with watches by mail at less than retail prices, has taught us that cheap goods and odd brands are unsatisfactory. There are other good watches, but that our readers may know in advance what they are buying, we make our new list herewith submitted, entirely of Waltham and Elgins. These well known names, coupled with the endorsement of The Blade, will leave no room for doubt in the minds of those who wish to order. In this list we have endeavored to meet the views of all classes, beginning with a cheap watch for common use of boys or men, and running up to better and more reliable grades. These watches are all stem set and stem wind, and all gold filled cases, engraved with solid gold bows, hinges and thumb pieces. Write us if you desire other or special styles not listed below. We send these watches, postpaid by registered mail on receipt of price named. Address The Blade, Toledo, Ohio. Send for our descriptive circulars.

No. 9.

Waltham or Elgin open face, 7-jeweled nickel works. Case is crescent, a composition metal of high grade. Looks and wears like silver; screw back and face, with heavy plate crystal. Price delivered by mail $5.20.

No. 11.

Case same as No. 9, fitted with Elgin or Waltham 15-jeweled movement. Price only $8.00.

No. 17.

Waltham or Elgin 20-year gold filled case, guaranteed to wear as stated, screw back. Works same as No. 9. Price, open face, by mail, $10.00; same in hunting case, $11.00.

No. 23.

Same as No. 17, except works will be 15 jewel. Price, open face screw back, $12.00; same, hunting case, $14.00.

No. 25.

Ladies' solid gold hunting case Waltham or Elgin, 14-karat gold, 7-jewel Waltham or Elgin, stem wind and set. This same watch The Blade has sold for more than ten years, and we know them to be satisfactory. Price by mail, $20.00.

No. 27.

Ladies' hunting case, 20-year, gold filled, works exactly same as No. 25, and case just as good for all purposes. We will send this watch postpaid for $14.00.

No. 33—For Girls.

Works same as above, in open face, 20-year filled case. Just the thing for girls or ladies who desire an open face. Price by mail, $11.50.

5 Year Guaranteed Plated Chains.

No. 1—Men's small link, 11 inch	$2.00
No. 2—Men's medium size link	1.75
No. 3—Ladies' gold slide chain, 48 inches	2.25

Cut Paper Patterns.

READ THE OFFER:

These patterns will be mailed to any address for only 10 cents each. In ordering, address "Pattern Department, Blade, Toledo, Ohio," enclose 10 cents silver for each pattern wanted (do not send stamps if you can obtain other funds). State both title and number of pattern.

Full description and directions—as the number of yards and material required, the number and names of the different pieces in the pattern, how to cut and fit each pattern, with a picture of the garment to go by.

Complete Pattern Catalogue

In order to accommodate those who desire to obtain patterns that have already been published in The Blade, we have issued a catalogue, giving brief description and illustration, of all the best patterns we have published up to March 1, 1901. We will send this catalogue to any one on receipt of 6 cents in stamps.

THE BLADE.

2192—Matthews Waist.

Sizes for 34, 36 and 38 bust measure. Fancy waists with a laced effect of velvet ribbon in the front are not only very stylish and popular, but they are also very becoming. The Matthews waist may be worn either with or without the skirt of the same material, for it is a pattern that will lend itself to any fabric that is not too heavy to combine nicely with lace. The waist is made over a fitted lining, which holds the full-bloused front

in place. Over it is a separate front of the material which composes the waist with a wide circular collar fitted to position, and around the latter the lace is attached. The collar is shaped like a round sailor collar at the back, and affords a pretty trimming. The chiffon front is of light green, and the velvet lacing is black and is tied in a bow with loose ends. The sleeve has a puffed under-sleeve all made on the regular sleeve foundation, so that it goes together in the simplest manner imaginable. This pattern will lend itself to silk, and in fact, to almost any fabric.

2204—De Wolfe Waist.

Sizes for 14 and 16 years. A stylish design with the soft guimpe waist with full undersleeves. The bolero is attached at all seams so as to be a waist intact. The full, soft sleeve is most graceful and quaint, as the upper sleeve carries out all the suggestion of a bolero that may be removed. The sleeve is gathered into a

velvet cuff. It is worth while to suggest that this soft silk waist may be made of red, or navy blue, or brown, or in any dark shade of silk, with the idea of proving more serviceable and lending itself to every day wear. This costume it will also be possible to utilize in making over a dress that has done service elsewhere, for the addition of the silk blouse will refurnish the old material, and make all appear new and up-to-date.

2202—Odell Skirt.

Sizes for 14 and 16 years. This skirt has a fitted flounce set on the skirt, with a heading of black velvet. It fits the figure trimly and the fullness in the back is laid a plait on each side.

2193—Kennedy Shirt Waist.

Sizes for 34, 36 and 38 bust measure. The pretty flannel waist embroidered by the one who wears it is a feature of the season's fashions that is sure to appeal to the home woman whose fingers are skilled to the art of needlework. The Kennedy shirt-waist opens in the back. The front is made over a fitted lining. On the upper part of the bust there is a chemisette effect tucked in horizontal rows as indicated and the lower part of the waist is tucked in perpendicular rows one-eighth of an inch in width. In the spaces between the clusters of tucks small stars are embroidered in the fancy stitches that are so effective. Where the lower waist joins the upper part, the seam is hidden by means

of the embroidered strap that is about three and one-half inches in width, and stitched to its place after it has been embroidered. The embroidery design should be stamped and worked in blues and reds, or it may be worked all in black. There is fine scope for the artistic woman to show her good taste. The cuffs and collar should be stamped at the same time as the wide-pointed band, which is the distinguishing feature of the waist. This waist will develop well in ox-blood-red flannel, or in tan-colored flannel. Then, again, it may be made simply of white or black silk, or French poplin, and embroidered in French knots. The design will lend itself to a great variety of ideas.

2188—Marlborough Waist.

Sizes for 34, 36 and 38 bust measure. The design illustrated is of fawn-colored Albatross. The foundation of the waist is plain and is only revealed at the yoke, which is laced in a lattice work of blue velvet straps. The outer portion of the waist is tucked before cutting as is also

the sleeve to the elbow. The pattern for the girdle belt is given and in making, it is a simple matter to follow the illustration in trimming the girdle at both edges and strapping it with the velvet. The collar and round neck of the tucked waist are also trimmed with the lace. The sleeve is double, the under sleeve fitting perfectly tight, extending over the wrist and trimmed with lace.

DO NOT FAIL to give the Number of pattern and Measurements It will save trouble and delay

Address with remittance in current funds

THE BLADE, TOLEDO, O.

MILL EXPLOSION.

Scranton, Pa., Dec. 27.—An explosion in the barrel mill of the Moosic Powder Company at its Jermyn works to-day blew the mill and some adjoining buildings to pieces and broke windows for miles around. The shock was plainly felt in this city, a distance of fourteen miles. Jacob Hiller, who was in the engine room in an adjoining building, was burned beyond recognition and cannot survive. John Gibbs, George Gebhardt and Geo. Forkel, who were entering the mill yard were caught by flying debris and badly injured.

Glass blown from a window in Albert Carris' house struck his daughter and cut a deep gash in her neck. It is feared she is fatally injured. Scarcely a store or residence in Jermin escaped with a whole pane of glass.

A Delaware & Hudson passenger train which passed about a quarter of a mile from the scene of the explosion at the time of the accident was swayed by the force of the explosion, and the passengers screamed with terror as the train gave a sudden lurch. The cause of the explosion is unknown.

SCHLEY SAYS FIRE'S OUT.

New York, Dec. 30.—Capt. James Parker, one of Admiral Schley's counsel, said to-day that Admiral Schley regards the case as closed.

LAKE NICARAGUA.

"This talk about the big canal which is to connect the two big oceans," said a citizen who went over the Nicaraguan route several years ago, "reminds me of a curious thing I saw in Lake Nicaragua during my trip through that section of the world several years ago. And by the way this lake is one of the prettiest and most remarkable bodies of water in the world in many respects. The water is fresh but the lake, strangely enough, is filled with sharks, a novelty which always impresses the man who crosses the lake for the first time. The volcanoes, about which so much has been said and written, are of course interesting, but they are very tame affairs, and simply attract attention because they are volcanoes. The fellow who expects to see fire and molten lava oozing out of these peaked islands in Lake Nicaragua will be badly disappointed. He will see only a steady smoke pouring from the openings on top of these islands, a smoke as thin as the mist which usually hovers above the lagoon on a heavy, damp morning. There is no opening of fire and lava. But what I had in mind was the curious way in which the vessels load cattle at points on the lake. I have seen the derrick used at many points to hoist cattle into the larger vessels, but I never saw them lifted out of the water until I crossed Lake Nicaragua. The cattle are driven through a gate into the lake. It is an easy matter for the men to get the rope on the horns because they are practically helpless in the water, and cannot move about and dodge with so much expertness. When the lasso lands around the horns the rope is pulled taut, and slowly the member is pulled dripping literally out of the sea. It is a sort of fishing game, and there is no chance for the fish to break away from the line. Really it is an interesting sight, and the men become experts in the business. Driving the cattle into the water facilitates the work and saves much time in loading."—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Lost Hair

It's risky, this losing of the hair. You may not get it back again. When the hair first begins to fall out use Ayer's Hair Vigor. It will stop the falling and will make new hair come in. And it always restores color to gray hair.

"My hair came out badly and was fast turning gray. I tried Ayer's Hair Vigor. It stopped my hair from coming out and completely restored the color." Mrs. M. D. Gray, North Salem, Mass.

$1. All druggists. J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

£10,000 STOLEN.

New York, Dec. 25.—Somewhere between London, England, and Lima, Peru, are 10,000 English sovereigns, worth $50,000, in the hands of persons who don't own them. Where or when they were stolen in transit nobody knows. Suit has been brought in England to make the carriers who accepted the gold for shipment pay up, and recently Sullivan & Cromwell, of No. 49 Wall street, were retained to look after the American interests involved in the case.

The Bank of Mexico of London, shipped the money in five sealed boxes, each containing 5,000 sovereigns, or $25,000 in gold. Their destination was the Bank of Lima. Three lines were used in shipment—the Royal Mail to New York, the Panama Railway Company and the Pacific Steam Navigation Company.

All the boxes arrived in Lima in due season. When they opened the treasure the bank officials found two of the boxes filled with lead shot, and not gold. The seals were still intact.

Suspicion soon pointed to two employes of one of the companies. They resigned soon after the shipment passed through their hands. One of them was traced to Central America, where he had bought a big plantation. Both were finally arrested.

The three transportation companies are the co-defendants. Each is trying to prove that one of the other two is to blame, and the real issue is to see who shall pay the $50,000. The case will soon come to trial in London.

A representative of Sullivan & Cromwell and the solicitor for the Bank of Mexico have just arrived in Central America and are taking testimony by commission there. As soon as their report is filed in London the trial will proceed. Meanwhile the $50,000 in gold is still missing.

ROOSEVELT CAN'T PRESIDE.

Washington, Dec. 30.—In a communication to Baron Couberton, president of the Olympic games to be held in Chicago in 1904, President Roosevelt has indicated that it will not be possible for him to preside on that occasion, as it had been hoped he would.

SEWELL DEAD.

New Jersey's Senior Senator Succumbed to Disease.

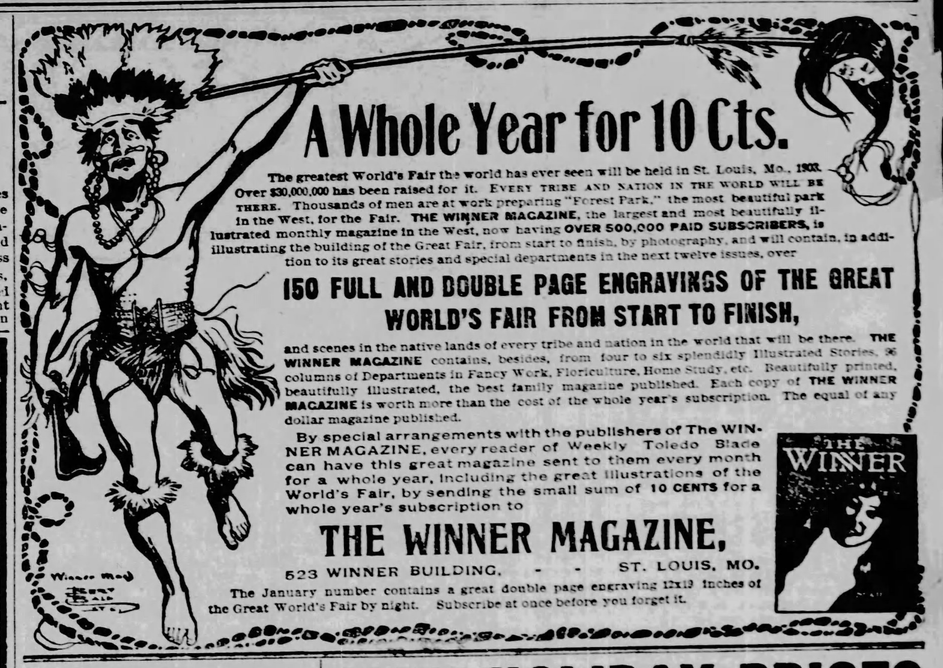
Camden, N. J., Dec. 27.—United States Senator Wm. J. Sewell died at his home at 9:30 to-day. He suffered from diabetes complicated with stomach and heart trouble. Senator Sewell's illness had extended over a period of two years, but his condition was not considered serious until a year ago. His constant attention to the duties devolving upon

him in his official capacity resulted in 1890 in a collapse. A trip to Europe was beneficial, and he soon recovered sufficiently to resume his duties. Toward the end of the last session of Congress he developed a complication of diseases, and, acting on the advice of his physicians, again visited various health resorts in Europe. Upon his return, his condition showing no improvement, Senator Sewell went to Asheville, N. C., where he remained two months. He returned to his home about four weeks ago and for a few days a slight improvement in his condition was noted. Within the past two weeks a succession of sinking spells greatly weakened him and compelled his physicians to abandon the hope of prolonging his life. When death came the senator's family were gathered at his bedside. He had been unconscious for some time before the end.

Trenton, N. J., Dec. 27.—Gov. Vorhees and Adjutant General Oliphant left at noon to-day for Camden, to confer with the family of Senator Sewell in reference to the military funeral. No orders will be issued until the governor's return. The flag on the state house is already at half-mast because of the death of the treasurer.

COTTON BURNED UP.

Hope, Ark., Dec. 30.—Between 800 and 1,000 bales of cotton burned yesterday at the planters' warehouse and on the railroad platform adjoining. Loss, $50,000, fully covered by insurance.



A Whole Year for 10 Cts.

The greatest World's Fair the world has ever seen will be held in St. Louis, Mo., 1903. Over $30,000,000 has been raised for it. EVERY TRIBE AND NATION IN THE WORLD WILL BE THERE. Thousands of men are at work preparing "Forest Park," the most beautiful park in the West, for the Fair. THE WINNER MAGAZINE, the largest and most beautifully illustrated monthly magazine in the West, now having OVER 500,000 PAID SUBSCRIBERS, is illustrating the building of the Great Fair, from start to finish, by photography, and will contain, in addition to its great stories and special departments in the next twelve issues, over

150 FULL AND DOUBLE PAGE ENGRAVINGS OF THE GREAT WORLD'S FAIR FROM START TO FINISH,

and scenes in the native lands of every tribe and nation in the world that will be there. THE WINNER MAGAZINE contains, besides, from four to six splendidly illustrated Stories, 96 columns of Departments in Fancy Work, Floriculture, Home Study, etc. Beautifully printed, beautifully illustrated, the best family magazine published. Each copy of THE WINNER MAGAZINE is worth more than the cost of the whole year's subscription. The equal of any dollar magazine published.

By special arrangements with the publishers of The WINNER MAGAZINE, every reader of Weekly Toledo Blade can have this great magazine sent to them every month for a whole year, including the great illustrations of the World's Fair, by sending the small sum of 10 CENTS for a whole year's subscription to

THE WINNER MAGAZINE,

523 WINNER BUILDING, - - ST. LOUIS, MO.

The January number contains a great double page engraving 12x19 inches of the Great World's Fair by night. Subscribe at once before you forget it.

SHAW'S SELECTION

Gave Great Pleasure to the People of Iowa.

Des Moines, Ia., Dec. 26.—Governor Shaw was seen again last evening with regard to his appointment as secretary of the United States treasury. He declined to talk at length about the matter, merely reiterating that the President had confidentially asked him by wire if he would accept the position if it should be tendered to him. He replied that he would accept, but up to the present time no formal tender of the position has been made by the President. However, from the tone of the dispatches from Washington he assumed the President will appoint him and that, to all intents and purposes, the matter has been fully settled. The governor's term as chief executive of Iowa will not expire until January 16, when Governor-elect Cummins will be inaugurated. The legislature will convene January 13, and Governor Shaw will be very busy in the interim with the preparation of his annual message, so that if the appointment by the President shall be made, Governor Shaw will hardly be able to take up the duties before January 20, and possibly later. The people of Iowa are greatly elated at Governor Shaw's prospective entry into the President's cabinet, but would regret very much to have Secretary of Agriculture Wilson retire in consequence, and no one would regret this more than would Governor Shaw. All Iowa people feel that Mr. Wilson is the right man in the right place in this and other administrations. With Allison as senate leader, Henderson as the speaker of the house and with the prospect now of two members of the cabinet, the state is undoubtedly greatly honored and largely influential in national affairs.

The definite announcement of Gov. Shaw's selection for the position of secretary of the treasury, gave the greatest gratification to the Iowans resident here. They regard him as a man well equipped for the place and feel confident the appointment will give general satisfaction. Secretary Wilson voiced these sentiments when asked about Gov. Shaw last night, and he added that the governor was better known to the people east of the Mississippi river than any man in private life west of the Mississippi on question of finance.

To Senator Dolliver, of Iowa, whose relations with Gov. Shaw have been close, his selection for the treasury portfolio gave the greatest pleasure. "The governor," he said, "has demonstrated by speeches delivered before chambers of commerce and banking associations in every important city of the United States a profound knowledge of the theory and mechanism of our banking and currency system. He is not only a student of these questions, but has been for many years a successful banker. In selecting him the President undoubtedly acted in a great measure upon his personal familiarity with Gov. Shaw's abilities in dealing with the special subjects that belong to the treasury department. His appointment will be especially gratifying to the people of Iowa, and indeed the whole west, and I have no doubt satisfactory to the great business and commercial interests of the United States."

SPECIAL HOLIDAY PRICES IN Blade Dinner Sets.

American Semi-Porcelain Ware—Handsome, Durable, Latest Designs in Shapes—Plain White and Decorated.

During the months of December and January, we shall give our readers the benefit of some very low prices on our Dinner Sets. These prices, after deducting the cost of The Blade one year, are actually the wholesale rates.

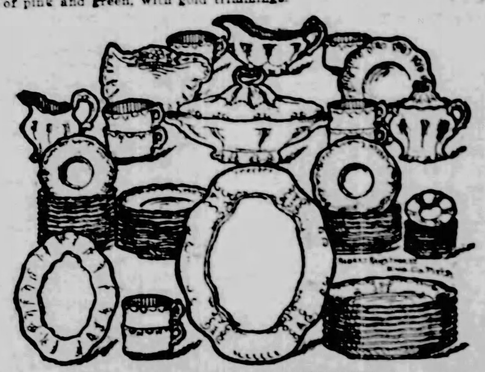
This offer will close February 1st, and no orders at these special prices will be accepted after that date.

Every dish useful and practical. Combinations that meet the needs of every housekeeper—every family, small, medium or large, and at wholesale prices.

We offer both plain white and decorated.

Plain white china is very handsome, suitable for any table, any occasion.

Nos. 1, 2 and 3 have beautiful designs of vines and blossoms, in delicate shades of pink and green, with gold trimmings.



OUR 62-PIECE DINNER SET:

DESCRIPTION

No. 1—62-piece Dinner Set—6 dinner plates, 6 pie plates, 6 cups, 6 saucers, 6 butter chips, 6 fruits, 1 covered vegetable (2 pieces), 1 gravy boat, 1 meat platter, 1 vegetable dish, 1 pickle, 1 sugar bowl (2 pieces), 1 cream jug.

Price, with Weekly Blade, one year:
Plain White $2.75
Decorated 2.65

No. 2—62-piece Dinner Set—6 dinner plates, 12 fruits, 6 pie plates, 6 butter chips, 6 cups, 6 saucers, 1 covered dish (2 pieces), 1 meat platter, 1 sauce boat, 1 vegetable dish, 1 pickle, 1 cream, 1 butter plate, 1 sugar bowl (2 pieces).

Price, with Weekly Blade, one year:
Plain White $3.25
Decorated 4.50

No. 3—100-piece Dinner Set—12 6-inch plates, 12 6-inch plates, 12 7-inch plates, 12 8½-inch fruits, 12 7½-inch individual butters, 12 cups, 12 saucers, 1 covered butter (3 pieces), 1 5-inch dish, 1 12-inch dish, 2 covered dishes (4 pieces), 1 11-inch baker, 1 sauce boat, 1 pickle, 1 sugar bowl (2 pieces), 1 cream, 1 bowl.

Price, with Weekly Blade one year:
Plain White $4.25
Decorated 7.00

No. 4—English 112 piece dinner set—12 7-inch plates, 12 6-inch plates, 12 8-inch plates, 12 7-inch soup plates, 12 fruits, 12 individual butters, 12 cups, 12 saucers, 1 12-inch dish, 1 10-inch dish, 1 8-inch baker, 1 sugar, 1 butter dish, 1 pickle, 1 sauce boat, 1 slop bowl, 1 covered dishes, 1 cream.

Price, with Weekly Blade one year, $7.25.

Notice this set is imported English stone china. The decorations are under the glazing, and the goods are fully guaranteed not to crack or crackle.

This set is made in three styles of decorations, viz: Peacock blue, sage green and claret brown. Be careful to state which color is desired.

This set cannot be purchased for less than $13. Our price only $4.25.

How to Get a Blade Dinner Set Free:

To those desiring to devote a few hours' work getting subscribers for the Weekly Blade, we make the following very liberal offer:

For a club of 10 yearly subscriptions at 50c each, we will give the sender of the club the No. 1 plain white dinner set absolutely free.

For a club of 15, No. 1 Decorated.
For a club of 15, No. 2 Plain White.
For a club of 15, No. 2 Decorated.
For a club of 22, No. 3 Plain White.
For a club of 22, No. 3 Decorated.
For a club of 25, No. 4 English.

A few hours' work among your friends will soon enable you to get one of these fine Dinner Sets free.

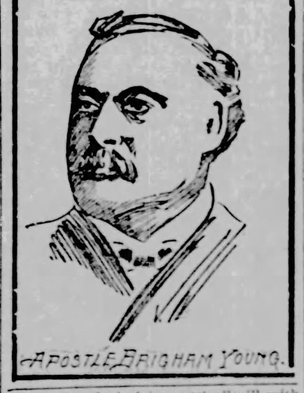
General Directions and Information.

Order by number, and specify white or decorated, as the case may be. The goods are carefully packed in a strong barrel, and shipped directly from the importer to the purchaser upon our order. We shall order every package shipped by freight unless otherwise instructed. The receiver pays transportation. From 25 cents to $1, according to distance, will cover freight east of the Missouri river, while it may cost somewhere near $1 to pay freight to points beyond the Rockies. We do not advise shipping by express. Always remit by postoffice money order. If you must send currency, have your letter registered. Address,

THE BLADE,
Toledo, Ohio.

MORMON APOSTLE ILL.

Farmington, N. M., Dec. 28.—Apostle Brigham Young, president of the quorum of twelve of the Mormon church and the eldest living son of the former president



of the church, is lying critically ill with a complication of stomach and nervous troubles at Fruit Land, a Mormon settlement near Farmington. Young left Salt Lake City about two weeks ago to spend the winter in Mexico. He is 65 years old.

HEAVY WIND STORM.

Los Angeles, Cal., Dec. 28.—A wind storm of unusual force and destruction has raged yesterday all over the southern part of California. The storm carried with it fine dust from the desert to the east that filled the air and obscured the vision at distances more than a few hundred yards. Reports from surrounding towns report much damage wrought by the wind to oranges and some damage to small buildings. Railway traffic is delayed, and in some instances entirely obstructed. The storm was the heaviest in the vicinity of Colton and Pomona.

The sand was so thick and blinding on the streets of Santa Ana that traffic was practically suspended all day, only those having urgent business turning out.

The orange crop about Santa Ana has been virtually blown away. In some places whole orchards have been devastated, the extent of the damage being only known after the wind subsided.

CORRECT COSTUMES FOR THE CORONATION

Dresses of Baron and Baroness to Be Worn in Westminster Abbey Next June Must Conform to Models Shown by the Earl Marshal.

In his capacity of Earl Marshal, the Duke of Norfolk, the premier peer of Great Britain, has to regulate the details of the robes to be worn by peers and peeresses entitled to be present at the coronation of King Edward in Westminster Abbey, now fixed for June 26 next year. Patterns of the robes, after the most authentic precedents, were recently exhibited at the Duke of Norfolk's private house, St. James' Square, the robes of a baron and baroness being taken as the basis for the robes of the various ranks of nobility, the distinctions being shown by variations in the coronets and in the bars of ermine worn on the cape.

The waxwork models of the baron and baroness, with her velvet train spread behind her, set in the centre of the drawing room of Norfolk House, gave, says the London Daily Graphic, a good idea of the splendid appearance the dresses of the peerage may be expected to make in the Abbey at the coronation, due to the mass of red velvet and white ermine, the peer's extra ornament being simply the gold lace on the breast of his dress and the peeress' her pearl necklace. The costumes represent the old nacional colors of the banner of St. George —argent, or silver, for the field, and gules, or rose red, for the cross.—New York Herald.

GOVERNOR LESLIE M. SHAW.
The Iowa Man Who Will Accept the Treasury Portfolio.

CHRISTMAS AT BETHLEHEM.

New York, Dec. 26.—The World prints a cablegram from Bethlehem, showing the manner in which Christmas eve and Christmas day were this year celebrated in the Holy Land. According to the dispatch from Bethlehem the sky was clear, the air chill on the day before Christmas. At an early hour crowds commenced to stream in from Jerusalem and all the neighboring towns. Many traveled from Europe, some even from America. The European costumes mingled with the bright oriental dresses and made the scene varied and vivid with colors, while in the throng were seen many fair faced Bethlehem women. At the Church of the Nativity at Bethlehem, the Latins, the Greeks and the Armenians each have a place of worship, but the ceremonies which attracted the crowds were at the Catholic churches. Throughout the morning crowds flocked to the magnificent Church of the Nativity, inclosing the cave believed by many scholars to be the actual birthplace of Christ. It was brilliantly illuminated. During the afternoon a multitude of people crowded the great square fronting the Church of the Nativity covering the housetops on every side. The procession then appeared, the patriarch escorted by Turkish soldiers preceded by the Kawasses, or official guard of the patriarch and convent, advancing to the church. Following the sacerdotal procession came that of the French consul and his staff in uniform, with an escort of mounted guards, he taking precedence as representing France, the recognized guardian of Catholic interests in the Holy Land. Following the entry into the church came the beautiful service of vespers and the benediction. Throughout the evening the church was never without its crowds of worshippers. At 11 o'clock Martins were sung and a few minutes before midnight all was hushed. Then, on the stroke of the hour, the "Gloria" arose—all kneeling in profound adoration to usher in Christmas morning.

Immediately afterward the patriarch ascended the high altar and commenced to celebrate high mass. Thenceforward throughout Christmas day every altar in the sacred edifice was occupied by the priests saying masses. Many devotees who took their places at 10 o'clock on Christmas eve kept their vigil until 11 o'clock Christmas day, and none but to miss one moment of the ceremonies on the site of the birthplace of Christ.

McKINLEY MEMORIAL.

Lincoln, Neb., Dec. 28.—The city of Lincoln, acting through a committee, last evening gave the order for a set of chiming bells, to be erected as a memorial to William McKinley in a local church. The price, $2,000, was raised by voluntary subscription, following a movement begun shortly after the death of the late President.

Insurance companies refuse to accept the theory that John McCarty of Atlanta was killed and partially eaten by bears, but hint at a plot to secure $17,000 he was carrying in various companies.

Handsome and immensely wealthy American Widow wants husband. Address Box 47, Clark St., Chicago.

Farmers' Sons Wanted ... with knowledge of farm to work in an office. $40 a month, with advancement; steady employment; must be honest and refined. Branch offices of the Columbian Fireproofing Co. in each state. Apply at once, giving full particulars. The Veterinary Science Assn., London, Canada.

Ladies to do piece work at their homes. We furnish all material and pay from $7 to $12 weekly. Experience unnecessary. Send stamped envelope to ROYAL CO., Dept. 3, 36 Monroe Street, Chicago, Ill.

IOWA FARMS $14 PER ACRE CASH BALANCE LONG TIME

PARALYSIS LOCOMOTOR ATAXIA A Dr. CHASE, 224 N. 10th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

SALESMEN AND AGENTS WANTED BIG WAGES ... Write for Booklet and Plan. Terms, etc. FREE. Harrison Mfg. Co., Harrison Bldg., Cincinnati, O.

The HOUSEHOLD And YOUNGFOLKS

EDITED BY EMILY S. BOUTON

Keynotes of Harmony.

Wednesday.

Love sharpens the eye, the ear, the touch; it quickens the feet; it steadies the hand: it arms against the wet and the cold. What we love to do that we do well. Love is the measure of life; only so far as we love do we really live. —John Burroughs.

Thursday.

Let us have faith that right makes might, and in that faith let us to the end dare to do our duty as we understand it.—Abraham Lincoln.

Friday.

A really successful man must be optimistic; he must thoroughly believe in the good, the beautiful, and the true. The successful man sees an upward look in the tendency of the world, and sees that the aspiration of mankind, as a whole, is toward the better and the higher, not toward the lower and the worse.

Saturday.

Remember that you live but one day at a time. Live that courageously, looking for the blessings that are yours, and let the to-morrows take care of themselves when they come. When you have done the best and all that you can, then let go of fear and wait in faith.

Sunday.

Believe in your ability to work out in due time whatever you desire and affirm it constantly. Thoughts are the material with which you are to bring success.

Monday.

We cannot as life is arranged, be perfectly happy, but we can be true to ourselves, and there is scarcely anything that resolution and patience can not overcome.—Charles Dudley Warner.

Tuesday.

One would better be trustful of ninety-nine friends, than doubtful of one who is true.—Edwin Caskoden.

Some Afterthoughts.

Novel Missionary Object.

EMILY S. BOUTON.

Now that the first Christmas of the new century has gone into the past to join the nineteen hundred, or thereabouts, other Christmases which have followed one another therein, it will cast no shadow upon the holiday enthusiasm, if we wonder whether the time is losing its significance and its symbolism fading away, as has been declared emphatically.

Professor Harry Thurston Peck, who has always very decided views upon the subject to which he turns his attention, asserts that we have no longer any real Christmas. Instead of its being, as in the Old World, a family festival "to be enjoyed in quiet and repose, in a spirit of absolute contentment," we have converted it "into a sort of forced and frantic feast, in which everybody is obliged to see that everybody else is gorged with gifts. There is nothing intimate and personal and friendly about it, or at least that is not the side of it which is most apparent. Its celebration suggests a great social drag-net in which you are caught unwillingly and from which you would be very happy to escape. The only consolation is that everybody else is equally entangled and equally unhappy."

These are strong statements, but the question, is, are they, in any sense, true? It is easy enough to find out in one's own individual case. Whenever we become conscious that we are looking forward to the season with dread, that we feel it a burden and breathe more freely when it is over, then it is certain we do not enter into the true Christmas spirit, nor realize its meaning to the world. And if this feeling is becoming general, as Professor Peck says it is, the time has come to call a halt, and see if what he names "the hearthstone quality" may not be restored.

Though not believing matters have arrived to the pass he indicates, it is an interesting question as to what Jesus himself would say, were he bodily present, to the pushing, hurrying, jostling crowd that thronged our streets and filled the stores the week before Christmas. It was all supposed to be "In His Name," or in his memory, but in how many hearts did this thought enter?

Christmas is, in its significance, the most beautiful of all festivals; and should be pervaded by the very spirit of joyousness and gentle friendliness. When it becomes, as said before, a time generally dreaded instead of welcomed, when the commercial atmosphere is the most pervasive, when the glorious words "peace on earth and good will to men" changes to mere travesty through their meaningless use, then what Professor Peck prophesies may come to pass—Christmas will outwear popular patience and be given up by general consent.

This would be a pity, for it is the day of all days in which to express loving thoughts, do kindly deeds, and make the world a pleasanter place to live in. It gives multiplied opportunities for carrying the Christ spirit into outward manifestation in ways not possible at any other season. It remains for each one of us to stand individually against the invasion of American rush, hurry, and commercialism into this holiday, sweeping away all of its beauty and sacredness.

Thinking of the spirit of excessive "commercialism" reminds me of the decidedly novel plea lately entered for the support of foreign missions. It was made by Hon. Charles Denby, formerly United States minister to China, in an article written for the Independent. The substance was that they are pioneers of commerce instead of being religious teachers whose sole object is to save souls. "Let it be openly said," writes Mr. Denby, "that if the missionary taught nothing but theology he would fall far short of being the great benefactor that he is." The writer believes and gives reasons for so believing, that he is one of the leading factors in the opening up of new markets, and upon this ground appeals should be made to business men to help the cause of missions with their influence and money.

This is most refreshing frankness, and will, doubtless, produce its desired effect. Many people have come to believe the result of the effort to bring the Oriental into Christianity has been in no sense proportioned to the strength, the money, and the precious lives expended. The Eastern nations have their own religions based upon the same fundamental truths that the Man of Nazareth taught to the listening people. What they need is not a change, but a revival, of their own faith, a bringing it back to its essential purity. When our people go to them, each clothed in a denominational garb, it is not strange they do not see wherein the Christian God is better and wiser than their own. It will take the passing of many generations under the influence of Western enterprise and material progress to make them ready, in any large degree, to receive the religion of the West.

Mr. Denby speaks enthusiastically of what has been done by brave, self-sacrificing men and women in the way of establishing schools and hospitals, and in teaching agriculture and other industries in China. He gives them the credit of making possible the building of railroads, and telegraphs, and the commercial cities along the sea. It may be a question as to whether the Chinese themselves are any happier for this enforced change of ancient customs, but if he is not, from the Western point of view he ought to be. At any rate, the West is profiting by the enormous trade which is increasing every year.

And so the world moves onward in its evolutionary path. Sometimes the step may be plainly forward; again the mists of doubt and discord are so heavy that progress seems impossible, yet upon the mountain top is shining the light toward which humanity is surely climbing.

THE COZY CORNER

HOUSEKEEPER'S CALENDAR.

Good housewives, now's your time to plan,
A busy year begins with JAN.

House linens reach their lowest ebb,
We must replenish them in FEB.

It's not too soon to make and starch
Light summer clothing now in MARCH.

All flower beds must be put in shape,
And flower seeds planted out in AP.

Then cleaning house and moving day
Destroy our happiness in MAY.

Midsummer will be coming soon,
So prize each day of lovely JUNE.

With jams and jellies days fly by,
For currants ripen in JULY.

Now rest should come for horse and dog.
And busy housewives, too, in AUG.

For all good cooks who are adept
Make pickles and preserves in SEPT.

It's not too soon to get well stocked
With fall and winter clothes in OCT.

Thanksgiving Day. Each kitchen stove
With pies and turkeys groans in NOV.

And all our friends we must remember
With Christmas gifts in gay DECEMBER.
—Good Housekeeping.

Mrs. H. W. Mills Gives Her Opinion.

Friends of the Cozy Corner, what is your opinion of our editor's answer to the questions—What is Divine Thought and What is Right Living?

To my mind, she has concentrated in that short essay all that is necessary for us to know, if we would but grasp its import, to give us an understanding of the Divine life, and to bring it into the minds and hearts of all people.

It is this which the churches are trying to do, but too evidently failing in accomplishing. It is no wonder that church membership is growing less, and will continue to do so, for the church members, as well as many who are not, are coming to think for themselves and are not satisfied to accept the "Bread of Life" with all the soul taken out of it, as it has been preached to them for generations.

For instance: "Ye must be born again, or you cannot enter the kingdom of heaven," or "Believe and you shall be saved"—with no real understanding of what you are to "believe," or how the new birth is to be accomplished.

We must learn to think and believe in harmony with the Divine thought whose attributes are truth, justice, patience, love and kindred virtues. We must think more of these and make it our aim to reach, at least, the border land of that perfect life so convincingly portrayed by Miss Bouton.

Our conception of the new birth may never be fully realized here, but I believe the time has come when people demand something more than myth and mystery, to teach them the way to pure and noble living.

Are there not others who have been helped by the words of that most helpful article who will express themselves on the subject?

A Final Suggestion.

"Now that the giving and receiving is past, for this Christmas," writes "Elizabeth Seton," of Indiana, "I wish to mention some things gathered from my experience, for your consideration next year. I have learned that the package that is neatly done up in a clean, smooth, white paper and tied with a bit of baby ribbon, or even a colored twine, gives double the pleasure than were it carelessly wrapped in any old brown paper and tied with white string.

"I find that in recieving packages by mail or express, a part of the satisfaction is lost if the recipient is obliged to make up a deficit in postage or charges. This is not because we grudge the money required, but because it shows a lack of care and thoughtfulness on the part of the sender.

"Should you be 'remembered' by one to whom you have neglected to send a gift, do not try to remedy the omission by at once sending something to her; rather wait until the next birthday anniversary, or some other equally appropriate occasion, and so avoid the appearance of balancing your account with her.

"Whatever you do, or leave undone, never neglect to acknowledge promptly every gift you receive. It is the height and depth of ingratitude, not to say of rudeness, to fail to do so, and if there is any difference in the warmth of your thanks, let the greater be for the one who was obliged, from financial reasons, to send you the least valuable.

"And now, while the Christmas enthusiasm is on, and you can think of many things to make—as we all do—begin at once to make them before the 'fit' of so doing shall pass away—as it does for all of us."

"Montana Maid" Wishes a Recipe.

"I have been a reader of The Blade for many years and find that every one can go to its columns with whatever trouble she may have, so I come to ask if any one has the recipe for making mince meat, that was published in The Blade several years ago, and if so, will they send it for re-publication?

"It was the finest one I ever had, and in describing it, it was said that it 'created a great sensation in England.' I had it pasted in a scrap book, but in our moving here from Iowa, the book and all were lost. The recipe was very rich and expensive, but it made delicious pies."

Other Things.

"H," Kansas, is troubled with a dry, scaly skin and asks if any one can give her a remedy.

A friend writes to ask the editor to send her "all the information necessary for canning all kinds of fruits and vegetables in glass cans."

It would require much more time and trouble to comply with this request than it will be possible to give. There are several reliable books published which furnish all the desired information and the inquiring friend will do well to invest in some of them. They can be had at all bookstores and cost from fifty cents to two dollars.

It is not enough that we swallow truth; we must feed upon it, as insects do upon the leaf, till the whole heart be colored by its qualities, and show its food in every fiber.—Coleridge.

THE COOK.

Foam Griddle Cakes.

Beat together one cupful sour milk, yolk of one egg, a piece of butter the size of a hickory nut, pinch of salt and sufficient flour to make a drop batter. When well beaten add one-third of a teaspoonful of soda dissolved in one tablespoonful of hot water and the white of the egg beaten stiff. Bake on a hot griddle and serve immediately.

To eat with these nothing is so good as

Maple Syrup.

Cut one pound of maple sugar in small pieces, cover with water and place on the stove until the sugar melts. Enough water can be added to make the syrup of the proper consistency to suit.

Barley Soup.

Wash two tablespoonfuls of pearl barley, cover with cold water and let it stand for half an hour. Then add more water and let it boil for two hours. Add three pints of soup stock and let it simmer gently for another hour. Rest together the yolk of one egg, one-half cupful of milk and one tablespoonful of butter. To this add little by little one cupful of the boiling soup, and, when smooth, draw the kettle to the side of the stove and stir in the egg mixture, but do not let it boil. Serve immediately with croutons of bread. The reason so few people like barley soup is because the barley is not sufficiently cooked.

World's Fair Gingerbread.

Sift together in a pan two quarts of flour and an even teaspoonful of saleratus. Rub into it one cupful of butter, one pound of brown sugar. Add one pint of best New Orleans molasses, six well beaten eggs one-fourth tablespoonful ground ginger, one tablespoonful of cinnamon and a teaspoonful of salt This makes a dough too soft to roll, and is to be poured on a well buttered pan and baked in a quick oven. While warm, cut in squares. Or it may be baked in a deeper tin and cut in slices when used. It will keep well for a long time, and is very good for travelers' luncheons.

Piedmont Turnips.

Boil sweet turnips until nearly done, then cut in thin slices and place in a buttered baking dish, moisten with a little milk or soup stock, dust with salt, pepper and fine bread crumbs and bake till a light brown. Serve in the dish in which they were baked.

The Merry Go-Rounds

"Somebody did a golden deed;
Somebody proved a friend in need;
Somebody sang a beautiful song;
Somebody smiled the whole day long;
Somebody thought "'Tis sweet to live;'
Somebody said 'I'm glad to give;'
Somebody fought a valiant fight;
Somebody lived to shield the right;
Was that somebody you?"

A tone of sadness pervades all of our letters to-day. Is it because we have found so much of sorrow in our lives during the last year, or because we just can't help feeling a little said and blue as we recall the experiences and disappointments we have met with? If it were not for some sad days, we should not so well appreciate the brightness and happiness of our lives, so even these have their mission, and Miss Prudence hopes that with the New Year, her girls and boys will have regained their customary cheerfulness. She would suggest the best cure for our own troubles lies in the effort to help others to bear theirs.

Those who remember the pleasant description given by "Broncho Bill" of the picnic to which he invited us, will be heartily sorry for him when they read his letter received this week:

"Since you picnicked with us last summer, I have returned to my Iowa home and laid to its final rest the body of my invalid wife—the dearest girl who ever made a happy home for any man. She was ill with consumption for many long months, but always cheerful and patient, even to the last, when her pure spirit took its flight heavenward.

"She left me on October 8, and, at her request, I brought her remains back to her old home.

"When I can feel more cheerful I will come again, but now I can only wish for you all that you may be spared the grief that fills my heart at the loss of my dear wife."

Although she does not tell us what her grief is, "Faithful Annie" is evidently suffering from some cause, which, we hope, will soon be removed:

Dear M. G. R.'s, how fast the time flies! It seems but a short time since we first wrote 1901, and now the last month of the year is fast drawing to a close. As the book of the dying year is closed forever, we naturally cast a retrospective glance over the past and think what it has brought us of sunshine or shadow. For myself, the first part of the year was filled with peace and happiness; life had never seemed so pleasant as then, but

"Ere the chilling frosts of winter
Turned the golden leaves to brown"—

sorrow, with noiseless tread, approached, and bade me drink the bitter draught which turned all my sunshine into darkness. I thought I had learned the meaning of sorrow, but now I know I was mistaken. My whole being seems changed. I can see no beauty in the sweet flowers; my favorite books lie untouched. The messages from Tennyson, Longfellow, Shakespeare and Ruskin no longer bring me comfort or inspiration to noble thoughts and deeds.

I cannot understand why such sorrow must come to us all. Is it so we may not find our happiness complete in this world? Does it always come to us when we least expect it and are least able to bear it? It came so to me, and my daily prayer now is for strength.

I do not wish to be impatient, nor complain against the will of God, but how can I seem cheerful when I am so sad? In my life, I have endeavored to be sincere and true in my every action, and it seems as if I should be acting deceitfully to assume that I am cheerful now, when my heart seems breaking with its sorrow.

I am anxious to do right, so will be glad if any of my fellow M. G. R.'s can advise me as to my duty.

Miss Prudence would suggest to "Faithful Annie" that she can find comfort and help in the following letter from "Cousin Patsy:"

Do we realize that every act of our lives helps not only to build our character, but has its influence for good or evil on those with whom we are associated? Are we as careful as we ought to be in what we say? A word once uttered can never be recalled, and how many heartaches have been caused by words lightly spoken, and which we would give much to efface. Life is so short that we cannot afford to lose any opportunity of helping others. We do not have to search for these, for rarely a day passes when we cannot find some tired and fainting soul that needs refreshing with words of love and cheer.

The letters we send to this column are read by hundreds of persons whom we shall never see, but who may be helped for good or evil by what we write. Each letter portrays a little of the character of the writer, and is sure to influence some one, though the name be unknown to them forever.

"The purest joy; most near to heaven
And free from earth's alloy.
Is bidding cloud give way
To sun and shine.
And 'twill be well
If on that day of days the angels tell
Of me, "She did her best for one of
Thine!"

It is some time since we had a spelling lesson, as all have been careful not to risk losing their letters by miss-spelling common words. To-day, from a letter of two pages, the Chaperone selects the following which the writer will please correct: "Listning," "promice," "accostumed." The writer hopes to "meat" some of the M. G. R.'s at St. Louis, and says she "have wrote" to another person.

The writing of this letter is very nice, and the appearance of the letter as a whole very favorable to its acceptance, if the young woman had been a little more careful.

Violetta," Ind.:—The other day I heard a voice speaking in the Cozy Corner, that reminded me of one of our boys. Could it have been true that one of them has forsaken us, and gone in with the old folks?

I suppose most of us read about the young man that was in such a quandary in his love affairs. I really pitied him for the ignorance he displayed. It is quite remarkable to see how some men pride themselves upon their knowledge of women, and how little they really know of them.

Any young woman with a spark of self-esteem would gladly, and suddenly, "quit" the company of a man if she had reason to think he was unworthy as this one seems to be.

Some men seem to forget that this courting business is too sacred a thing to be entered into as one would into a land deal or a horse trade, just to see how much could be made out of it, and to do all possible to secure to themselves the "best end of the bargain." Such men should not complain if in so doing, they sometime "catch a tartar."

"Brother Jonathan," you said just the right thing—in my opinion—when you expressed yourself in regard to "imaginary picnics."

The Chaperone wishes all of her girls and boys a very happy Christmas and that each of them may receive their heart's desire in the way of gifts, and that the Spirit of the Christ-child may fill their hearts so full of love and kindness that the blessing of Christmas will remain with them till Christmas comes again.

"Willamette," Mo., asks for membership and also what will entitle her to a M. G. R. badge. If she has "read The Blade for two years," she knows what are the requirements for membership, and if she fulfills these, she will be welcome.

To obtain the badge it is only necessary for members to send fifteen cents to The Blade, care M. G. R., and the badge will be forwarded at once.

Old Time Gardens.

Alice Morse Earle has added to her books of Colonial days, one about the flowers in the gardens of the Puritans—sweet blossoms from the seeds brought over the seas to the new wilderness home to brighten it with somewhat of the sweetness and bright coloring they left behind them when they turned their faces westward.

"By every humble dwelling," writes the author, "the homesick goodwife or dame, trying to create a semblance of her fair English home so far away, planted in her 'garden plot' seeds and roots of homely English flowers and herbs, that quickly grew and blossomed and smiled on bleak New England's rocky shores as sturdily and happily as they had bloomed in the old gardens and by the ancient door sides in England."

Mrs. Earle's love for flowers has enabled her to write in a familiar and most interesting way of these transplanted gardens, which gave so much pleasure to the pilgrim mothers. These "shrewd and capable women," as she calls them, found in time the selling of their flower seeds a most congenial, as well as a profitable occupation. And by means of these seeds the old mid-century garden where they found a home was a cheerful place from earliest spring to autumn. Here is her dream-picture of one of these bonnie places:

"It was a garden for children to play in. I can see them; little boys with their hair tied in queues, in knee breeches and flapped coats like their stately fathers, running races down the garden path, as did the Van Cortlandt children; and demure little girls in caps and sacques and aprons, sitting cubby houses under the Lilac bushes. I know what flowers they played with and how they played, for they were my great grandmother's and grandfather's, and they played exactly what I did, and sang what I did when I was a child in a garden."

Mrs. Earle has followed these flowers that bloomed in the old-time gardens down through the years from the Colonial days into the gardens of later date, finding their blossoms often loved by noted writers and artists, even though neglected by the majority who despised them as coarse and old-fashioned. In truth she has invested her story of these beautiful children of the soil with a wonderful charm which holds through the pages of a large volume.

The illustrations are numerous and add greatly to the pleasure given in the text. Little, Brown & Company, Boston, are the publishers.

SHARPENING THE OLD DUTCH SCYTHE.
—From Old Time Gardens. The Macmillan Co.

Banner Puzzler

Illinois. FOR NOV.

1.—WHO WAS HE?

He was a German naturalist and chemist, born April 23, 1754, in Berlin, who chiefly distinguished himself by his improvements in the process of preparing sugar from beet-root. In these labors he was supported by the king of Prussia. The results of his experiments were partly successful in 1799 and 1800, but were not carried into extensive application until the king gave him a farm in Lower Lusatia, where he founded a manufactory of beet-root sugar. Here, after six years of experiment, he found the true method of extracting the sugar, and in 1812, when the factory had become a profitable investment, the king annexed to it a school for teaching the process of manufacture. He was then called to Berlin as director of the physical class in the Academy of Sciences, and died April 20, 1821.

CLEO DAVIS.

2.—PRINTER'S PI.

"Ew yam vlle htrutuo finders,
Ew amy vell tuwhoti kobos;
Tub clizvide nam noncat veli hotwutt
scoko."

ANNIE D.

3.—ARITHMETICAL PROBLEM.

(Respectfully submitted to W. P. E., Marley Cranford, et al.)

A horse was sold for $56.00 and as much per cent was gained as the animal cost. What was the cost? (To be solved by arithmetic.)

INDIANA.

4.—HALF WORD SQUARE.

X X X X X
X X X X
X X X
X X
X

1.—The son of Shirza.
2.—The father of Elhanan.
3.—A girl's name.
4.—An ancient populous city spoken of in Nahum.
5.—A vowel.

C. M. B.

5.—QUERY.

What battle will be ever famous as the first engagement between iron-clad vessels?

W. S. LEVERING.

6.—QUOTATION.

Who said:

"We join ourselves to no party that does not carry the flag and keep step to the music of the Union."

ILLI NOIS.

Answers to Puzzles of December 19.

1.—Christmas Tree.

2.—Words forming hour-glass: Musically, bothers, carol, hid, S, ate, Homer, strange, treasures, Centras, Christmas.

3.—There were three Magii, and there are four seasons. The cube of 3 is 27, minus the quare of 4 (16), equals 11. The cube of 4 equals 64, minus the square of 3 (9) equals 55. 25 divided by 11 equals 3, squared equals 25. 25th of December, is the "day we celebrate."

4.—"Anticipation is better than realization."

5.—The Order of the Star, was an order of knighthood formerly existing in France, founded by John II, in imitation of the then recently instituted order of the Garter in England. The ceremony of initiation was originally performed on the festival of the Epiphany, and the name of the order is supposed to have been allusive to the Star of the Magi.

6.—Shakespeare wrote:

"If all the year were playing holidays,
To sport, would be as tedious as to work."

Chat.

This being the first session of the 'Cademy for the New Year, the Schoolmistress thinks it proper to make a few remarks, and to give the list of attendance for the past 12 months.

Fearing her "remarks" may grow indefinitely, and take up all the space, she deems it a good plan to give the record first, as follows:

"Blue Eyes" Wis. Baxter, H. E., Pa. Belle John, N. J. "Buck-skin" Ill. Baker C. M. Ind. Culver Herman, Wash. Cranford Marley, N. C. Carney James, Wis. Cross Perry, N. Cambridge R. E. O. Carr J. H., O. Cotner J. L., O. Davis R. N. Y. Elliott W. P., Kan. Everett Carlos, Kan. Faul A., Mo. Foy S. A., W. Va. Gypsey Hamilton John, Pa. Hoyt W. A., Pa. Hawkins Barnett, Ind. Hunter W. L., Ia. Hamstreet W. F., Ia. Ill. Nole, Ind. Indiana, Ind. Jones Arthur, N. Y. Leonard, H. H., Ind. Lewis, Jessie S. Mich. Ledford, S. M., Ga. "Mc." Mich. "Maud," Ore. "Metta," Ga. Mallery, D. N. W. Marshall C. P., Utah. Mollett W. C. W. Va. "Old Dan Tucker" Ind. "Pauline" Wis. Ferry F. E., Ia. "Quirdar" Not. Rowland A. J. S. D. Rhectorum O. K. Sayer C. C. Ore. "Sunshine" N. J. Starr Ida E. W. N. C. Straw John C. Ind. Sunset R. O. W. Va. Smith R. A., Pa. Tripp S. R. O. "Tennie See," Tenn. Turner Mrs. Ida, Calif. "T. T. Oregon" Ore. Wagner Mrs. C., Ia. Weybright M. G., Wash.

Terence says the list is made out properly, but to the feminine comprehension of the Schoolmistress, it looks "top-heavy foremost," and she offers apologies to those of the pupils who are unable to tell at a glance "who is who" and "what it states."

There being no room left for remarks, they will be postponed until next week, wishing all pupils past present and to come, a very happy and prosperous New Year.

The New Year--What Will It Bring Us?

In olden times the advent of the New Year was observed with many customs, but of late but little notice is taken of the day beyond the exchange of good wishes. On the last night of the old year, families and friends formerly met and passed the hours in music, conversation or dancing until the first stroke of the midnight bell announced the coming of the New Year; then silence fell on all until the twelve strokes—one for each month—were sounded, and for each a prayer was said by all present. When the sound of the last stroke of the bell had died away, the health and happiness of the party was drunk from a great bowl of spiced ale, the bowl being passed to each one until all had tasted it.

This custom is still observed to some extent, but with varnations; with some the evening is spent in prayer and devotional exercises, and in others it is devoted entirely to mirth and gayety.

Two or three generations ago it was the custom among all classes of people to keep "open house" on the first day of the year, when all friends and acquaintances were at liberty to call on the ladies and extend the compliments of the season. Refreshments were offered and as wine was nearly always included the results to some of the callers were disastrous. This custom is nearly obsolete now, as the hospitality so freely offered was too frequently abused and though there are some who still hold to the old way, the guests are generally confined to the personal friends of the hostess. Sometimes several young ladies unite in receiving their friends and finish the day with an informal little dance in the evening.

It is well at the last of the year to settle all bills, and pay all social debts, if possible, so as to begin the New Year with a clear record, and to know just how you stand financially and socially, in order that you can better arrange your affairs for the coming twelve months.

All bills and receipts of the last year should be carefully filed away for reference, as by comparing these with the bills for each current month one can see at a glance how expenses are running—whether greater or less than the previous year. An itemized account of the daily household expenses, if kept faithfully through the year, will show one where are the little leaks through which so much money passes in such unaccountable ways.

While keeping a diary, in the usual acceptance of the phrase, is generally a waste of time and a record of unprofitable things, it is a great help to any housekeeper to make a note of everything of any importance that occurs. It is not necessary to have a separate book for this purpose, as the items can be written in the daily account book just as well and will much more likely be remembered than if a regular diary is attempted.

This is also a good time to sort out the magazines of the past year, laying aside those to be bound, and making others in packages for distribution among people to whom they will be "as good as new."

From newspapers cut clippings on various subjects of interest and place them in envelopes, or boxes, properly labeled for future reference. In this way one can save all that is of any possible use to them and not be obliged to store a quantity of old papers of no use except to gather dust and to clutter up the attic or store room.

Old clothing should also be assorted and all that can be spared given to the poor, worn bed and table linen examined and that which cannot be longer used as such, made into bundles to be sent to hospitals where it is always welcome.

January and February are the best months in which to renew these supplies as there are always special sales at that time, not only in linens but in cloaks, furs and dress goods, which the careful buyer is sure to attend.

"A good beginning makes a good ending," and "well begun is half done," will apply especially to the work of the year, so it stands us all well in hand to see to it that our New Year is well begun.

Handed down from centuries long past is this 'Riddle of the Year":

There is a father with twice six sons
These sons have each thirty daughters
Who are parti-colored, having one cheek
white and one black. These daughters
never see each others' faces and never
live more than twenty-four hours.

TOY LAND.

And how do you get to Toy-land?
To all little people the joy-land?
Just follow your nose
And go on tiptoes,
It's only a minute to Toy-land.

And ho! but it's gay in Toy-land,
This bright, merry girl-and-boy-land.
And wooly dogs white
That never will bite
You'll meet on the highways in Toy-land.

Society's fine in Toy-land,
The dollies all think it a joy-land,
And folks in the ark
Stay out after dark
And tin soldiers regulate Toy-land.

There's fun all the year in Toy-land,
To sorrow t'was ever a coy land;
And steamers are run,
And steam cars for fun,
They're wound up with keys down in Toy-land.

Bold jumping-jacks thrive in Toy-land,
Fine castles adorn this joy-land,
And bright are the tin
And sunny the balloon,
That gladden the faces in Toy-land.

How long do you live in Toy-land?
This bright, merry girl-and-boy-land,
A few days, at best,
We stay as a guest,
Then goodby, forever, to Toy-land.

The Home of the Toy Makers

It is not in Switzerland only that these toy-making villages flourish. The hills and plains of northern France are dotted with them, and in southern Germany they may be counted by the score. Plenty of toys are made in the United States, but here in large factories, where there is no song except that of the turning wheels. A whole village devoted to the craft is unknown here, although there is something of the kind in a hamlet of New Jersey, about which I will speak later; but toy-making families we have in large number—people who win a scant livelihood working at home, making toys by hand in the old way.

Most of them live in New York, lost to the rest of their kind in that jungle of poverty and darkness known as the East Side. Imagine a city as large as Buffalo, St. Paul, Denver or Atlanta, where nearly all the inhabitants are very poor, where hundreds of people are packed together often in one house; where the free play of sunshine and unspoiled air is a blessing that few homes ever know. If you can picture in your mind such a wretched place, then you will have a faint idea of the wonderful East Side, from which come so many of the Christmas toys.

Let us visit some of these toy makers at their workshop homes and see what goes on. We shall find a great many of them natives of the Old World, where they learned their trade. They have come to America thinking to better themselves, but I fear they have made a sad mistake; most people do make a mistake when they look for happiness away from where they are. You may be sure that they think often and with longing of their mountain birthplace, and hear in their dreams the talking streamlets and song of the lark. The boys and girls were too young, most of them, to retain these sweet memories, and do not feel the loss so keenly. The only mountains they know are the tall tenement-houses that hedge them in, their talking streamlets are the slow tides of the gutter, and instead of the lark's song they hear ragged tunes played by noisy street pianos.

Our first visit is to the home of a Bavarian family who came to this country a year ago from a small village near Nuremberg, which is the greatest toy-making town in the world. Just as we say, "as well carry water to the ocean," so in Germany they say, "as well carry toys to Nuremberg."

There are five in the family—the father and mother, two girls and a boy. They make these large, fat-looking dogs and cats which you see resting calmly on their tails and staring at you with eyes as big as silver dollars. In the lingo of the toy trade they are called "rag babies." Although these people work from morning till night, they are unable to earn enough to afford a better living-place than three small rooms on the third floor of a tenement-house.

It was through one of the Fresh Air Fund outings that the only toy-making village in the United States sprang into being. It happened about six years ago. At that time the 14-year-old son of a maker of miniature yachts was taken for his week's holiday to a farm near Fort Lee, New Jersey. The pure air and free sunshine so enchanted him that he could not bear to go back to his dark home in the tenement, which seemed to his fancy a prison by contrast. The farmer gave him work, and so well did he get on that he was able to do more for his parents out of his wages than if he had stayed at home and helped his brothers and sisters rig and paint yachts. After a while he induced the whole family to move across the Hudson River and carry on their boat-making there.

Their house is a neat little cottage, not unlike the one they occupied in Germany, when the now sturdy farmer lad was only a baby. The tenement-house bleach on the cheek of the girls has given way to the bloom of health, and the boys and their father look more like the robust Germans that they ought to be than the fagged and dull-eyed toilers that they were.

In the course of time other toymakers of their acquaintances moved out of the city and settled in the same neighborhood, some others came to it fresh from the fatherland, and now there is a village similar in many respects to the ones so common in the Old World.

As summer is the most prosperous season for the toy-makers who work at home, so winter is their dullest period. During the weeks just before and after Christmas they are idle. This means that there is no money coming in, and that the days they have done so much to make joyous for others have the least cheer for themselves. It happens that some of them suffer during the holidays. One evening at dusk, when I reached the house in which I had been told a toy-maker lived, I saw a stack of furniture on the sidewalk. In the quarters where the poor dwell this had but one meaning—a family homeless because the rent has not been paid.

Seated in a rocking-chair, a thick shawl wrapped closely about her head and shoulders, was an elderly woman, calmly sipping a cup of tea, unmindful of the passing throng. She had brewed the tea on an oil stove that was standing on an old trunk. The tea was still steaming over the flame.

"Karl he gone soon," she said, nodding her head wisely, "und dot tea I keep for him hot, ain't it?"

Karl, her husband, had gone to hunt a place of shelter among her friends. I climbed the dark, narrow staircase to the sixth floor only to learn that Karl and his wife were the toy-makers I sought. The landlord had put them out at noon, and the woman had guarded the furniture ever since.

"Times is very hard for the toy-makers," she said, pouring herself another cup of tea. "My man he make no work for six weeks; nobody want him make toys now."

It was the night before Christmas. From where she sat the lights of the Bowery could be seen. They gleamed on the festoons of holly and juniper over the shop windows and illuminated a small forest of hemlock boughs that rose in front of a florist's door. People hurried along, loaded with bundles. The joyful anticipation of Christmas was in the air.

"I tink Carl he come pretty gwick," she said, as the stream of people poured by, some of the giving her only a passing glance.

It was impossible to induce her to go in out of the cold. She would not leave her post. She only answered, "He come pretty gwick, und den it is all right."

At last her faith was rewarded by the appearance of Karl, with a push-cart in which to take away the household belongings. His face was lighted up with joy, for he bore not only the news of shelter found, but of a steady job as well. This meant an end to their troubles for a while, at least, and no happier pair ever pushed away a load of put-out furniture. They who had made so many Christmas gifts for others had received at last one for themselves.—Youth's Companion.

A RECORD BREAKER

TheYear 1901 Surpassed All Others in Volume of Trade.

New York, Dec. 28.—The annual review of American trade, finance and industry prepared by Bradstreets and given publicity to-day, declares 1901 to be a "record breaker" among the five succeeding years of commercial expansion enjoyed by the United States. Its pre-eminence, the review stated, was all the more notable because it suffered from a combination of happenings that in a normal year would have proved depressing if not disastrous.

Enumerated in the latter were the machinists' and steel strikes, the stock panic of May, the failure of several imprudently managed combinations, including that in copper, to fix prices, the shortage in corn, cotton and oats, and the assassination of President McKinley. Summarizing the general situation the review says:

Briefly summarized, the year has seen transacted an aggregate of general business, as reflected in bank clearings, far in excess of any preceding period; has witnessed stock speculation, rampant beyond the dream of old-time brokers, checked and curtailed by one of the sharpest stock panics in history, and yet with a remarkable minimum of disturbance of general financial operations; has watched general industry and production grow steadily until new and large figures were needed to express the outputs; has seen the freight transportation facility of the country strained to the breaking point, prove insufficient to handle the volume of business offered, and finally has witnessed a volume of holiday business passing at various boundaries both of quantity and quality, all of which are evidences of the vastly increased purchasing power of the general public of late years.

From the standpoint of present estimates clearings this year will each enter the highest records of preceding years by one-fourth. Gross railway earnings have increased 12 per cent and net returns have gained 16 per cent over the best preceding year. Pig iron production will be one-seventh larger than previous records. Shoe production and shipments, and therefore, presumably, leather production, show almost as large a gain. Iron ore production and shipments were never before equaled; certainly lake shipments were never so large. Anthracite coal production will be fully 10 per cent larger than last year and five per cent heavier than the record. The bituminous production promises as heavy a gain over past records. Woolen manufacturing has been helped by low cost of material and good demand for clothing. All the returns are not so favorable. There has been less money in cotton for the south this year, and the margin of profit in manufacture has occasioned complaint there and in New and Old England. The agricultural interest has been favored by heavy advances in farm products, which have done much to counterbalance reductions in yield. Export trade has shown signs of hesitation after years of steady advance, and imports have increased, but mainly in materials intended for domestic manufacture, and the margin in favor of exports is still enormously heavy.

The bank clearings were estimated at $118,000,000,000, a gain of 38 per cent. over last year and 26 per cent. over the record year of 1899. The middle states showed the greatest increases in clearings. The failures for the year were placed at 10,775, with aggregate liabilities of $130,000,000 and assets of $603,000,000. As to this showing the Review says:

This is a gain of 8.6 per cent. in number over 1900, and of nearly 12 per cent. over 1899, but back of that year comparisons favor the current one. Liabilities have not gained relatively as shown by the fact that they are only 2.4 per cent. larger this year than last and 8.6 per cent. larger than 1899. In only three of the past 13 years, in fact, were liabilities smaller than they were this year. A point often lost sight of is that there is a constant accession of new individuals, firms and corporations in these each year, and this alone furnishes a basis for the recording of numerous unsuccessful ventures. There are now 172,000 more people in business than there were a decade ago, an increase of 16 per cent., but failures have only increased 5 per cent. in number during that period and liabilities are only 20 per cent. larger. A continuing unfavorable feature is the small percentage of assets to liabilities. It is only 46.4 per cent. this year, as against 47.2 per cent. a year ago and 52 per cent. in 1899 and 1898."

As to prices the Review says: Wheat has reached the highest point since 1898; morn and oats are higher than for almost a decade, and other produce has sympathized. Food products as a whole are higher than in the general price boom of 1900, while manufactures are lower, notable in this respect being leather, textiles, coal and coke, naval stores, building materials, chemicals, drugs and miscellaneous products.

Prices as a whole are 8 per cent. lower than February, 1900, and December, 1899, but are higher than in any year from 1893 until the third quarter of 1899. If other products follow the lead of food products, as is not unusual, a further advance of the former is not unlikely. Food products, largely imported, like coffee and sugar, have reached low water mark prices on large production.

Exports were estimated at $1,435,000,000, or 1 per cent. less than the record of last year. This calculation treated Porto Rico and Hawaii as American territory.

Imports have gained slightly—they will aggregate at least $875,000,000, a gain of 5.5 per cent. over 1900, leaving the balance of domestic exports over imports not far from $560,000,000, or the third largest excess in the country's history. In conclusion the Review says: In only a portion of the high hopes indulged in as a result of the recent conferences of capital and labor materialize, industrial peace, and through this sustained commercial good feeling and prosperity will have been powerfully furthered.

Heart Disease

Ninety Per Cent of it Really Caused by Poor Digestion.

Real organic heart trouble is incurable, but scarcely one case in a hundred is organic.

The action of the heart and stomach are both controlled by the same great nerves, the sympathetic and pneumogastric, and when the stomach fails to properly digest the food and it lies in the stomach fermenting, gases are formed which distend the organ, causing pressure on the heart and lungs, causing palpitation, irregularity and shortness of breath.

The danger from this condition is that the continued disturbance of the heart sooner or later may cause real organic heart trouble, and, in fact, frequently does so.

Furthermore, poor digestion makes the blood thin and watery and deficient in red corpuscles, and this further irritates and weakens the heart.

The most sensible thing to do for heart trouble is to insure the digestion and assimilation of the food.

This can be done by the regular use after meals of some safe, pleasant and effective digestive preparation, like Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets which may be found at most drug stores and which contain the necessary digestive elements in a pleasant, convenient form.

Thousands of people keep well and vigorous by keeping their digestion perfect by observing the rule of taking one or two of these tablets after each meal, or at least after each hearty meal.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets contain U. S. P. pepsin, diastase from malt and other natural digestives which act only on the food, digesting it perfectly and preventing acidity, gases, and the many diseased conditions which accompany a weak stomach.

When Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are used you may know you are not taking into the system any strong medicine or powerful drug, but simply one natural digestive elements which every weak stomach lacks.

So widely known and popular have these tablets become that they are now sold by every druggist in the United States, Canada and Great Britain.

OMENS AND FORERUNNERS OF CONSUMPTION

An Eminent Scientist's Free Weapons of Defense.

Certain symptoms and conditions announce the approach of fatal disease as surely as the first, faint blushes of dawn herald the mighty orb of day.

Symptoms or signs which point to decline of the general powers of the body and appear to defy precaution or ordinary treatment, must be seriously regarded as signs and forerunners of some grave disease—usually Consumption. Some of these indications and forerunners are:—

Progressive Catarrh,
Weak Lungs, after Pneumonia, Pleurisy, etc.,
Bronchial Asthma,
Cough, dry or moist.
Tonsilitis,
Laryngitis,
Bronchitis,
Hemorrhage, throat or lung,
Faulty Nutrition,
Wasting Flesh,

DR. SLOCUM, THE EMINENT SCIENTIST OF NEW YORK CITY INSTRUCTING PHYSICIANS AND STUDENTS IN BACTERIOLOGY.

Blood Taint,
Blood Impoverishment.
Night Sweats,
Pallor,
Delusively Rosy Cheeks,
Chest Pains,
Burning Sensation in Lungs,
Rapid Pulse,
Glandular Abscesses,
Extreme Lassitude,
Want of Energy,
Unaccountable Fatigue,
Suppressed Functions.
Sinking Spells,
Nervous Fever and Chills,
Nervous Exhaustion, etc.

When you observe the sign of disease in advance, await not the attack. Avoid the evil by using the wonderful free weapons of defense manufactured in the great laboratories of Dr. Slocum, in New York City and sent by him all over the land free to predisposed and actual victims of Consumption's grasp.

FOUR GREAT FREE REMEDIES.

I.—THE EMULSION.—This great germicidal and building preparation repairs and rebuilds impaired tissues, protects while it builds, and fortifies the whole system against consumption's germs.

II.—THE EXPECTORANT.—This removes lung obstructions and makes breathing easy.

III.—THE TONIC.—This is a powerful restorative, not a stimulant.

IV.—The Ozojell cure for Catarrh never fails to cure.

The four remedies combined, including the wonderful Emulsion, form the most potent and successful treatment with which to forestall and prevent, or to combat and cure Consumption. This treatment fortifies any system against any disease of wasting tendency; it restores the powers of the body which enable it to resist the germs of disease.

Some need only the Emulsion, the Expectorant or the Tonic; others require all four preparations, according to particular existing conditions.

WRITE FOR FREE TRIAL.

Through the rare liberality of Dr. Slocum, all four of the above remedies are free to those who are threatened by or are afflicted with Consumption or other wasting malady.

To obtain these four free preparations that have never yet failed to cure, all you have to do is to write to

DR. T. A. SLOCUM, 98 Pine Street, New York,

and you will be at once sent the four free preparations, with full directions. You may as well be one of the increasing army annually saved by modern medical science.

EDITOR'S NOTE.—When writing the Doctor, please mention the Toledo Weekly Blade, giving express and post office address, and greatly oblige.

GOV. ROGERS DEAD.

Populist Executive of Washington Passed Away Dec. 26.

Olympia, Wash., Dec. 27.—John Rankin Rogers governor of Washington, died at his home here at 6 o'clock last night of pneumonia. He had been sick since last Friday, when he contracted a severe cold. It developed so rapidly that his family feared fatal results, and physicians of Tacoma and Seattle were called to attend him. Friends were notified that the governor was near death. His wife and

daughters, Chief Justice Reaves and Judge White, of the supreme bench, were all at the bedside of the dying man.

The death of Governor Rogers will change the political complexion of state executive and all appointive officers, as Lieutenant Governor McBride is a Republican. Governor Rogers was elected as a Populist on a fusion ticket in 1896, being at that time roundly denounced by Republicans for his reform tendencies and so-called theories. Conservatism marked his administration, with the result that he was re-elected in November, 1900, by Republican votes, he receiving a plurality of 1,000, although Republicans were elected to all the other state offices by handsome pluralities.

PROTOCOL SIGNED.

Trouble Between Argentina and Chili Probably Settled.

Santiago De Chili, Dec. 26.—Via Galveston, Tex.)—A protocol establishing a modus vivendi between Chili and Argentina, was signed yesterday. The text will be given to the public here and at Buenos Ayres to-morrow, Friday. Public feeling is satisfied, and all is perfectly tranquil.

Buenos Ayres De Chili, Dec. 26.—Via Galveston, Tex.)—The Nacion says the arrangement arrived at between Argentina and Chili is more of a triumph for common sense than a triumph of diplomacy.

The Pais says that delay in ending the state of armed peace would ruin Chili and retard Argentine progress for twenty years.

Washington, Dec. 26.—The Argentine minister, Dr. Garcia-Merou, to-day received a dispatch from the minister of foreign affairs at Buenos Ayres, announcing the satisfactory termination of the Chile-Argentine trouble, and giving the basis of settlement. The dispatch is as follows:

"The pending incidents with Chile have been solved by agreement directly with the government of that country and in a satisfactory form. Chile gives explanation of the opening of roads through the disputed territory, and both governments agree to withdraw the police forces which they have maintained in the territory in controversy, situated near the inlet of Ultima Esperanza.

(Signed.) "ALCORTA."

"Minister of Foreign Affairs."

Dr. Garcia-Manou expressed himself as highly gratified with the disappearance of the war cloud, and pointed out that the terms of the settlement showed that Argentine's earnest desire to maintain peace had led her to make considerable sacrifice. By both forces withdrawing their police from that locality, the government ownership of the Ultima Esperanza territory becomes a question for arbitration.

KITCHENER IS BUSY

Spends Some Time Figuring on Boer Losses and DeWet's Whereabouts.

London, Dec. 31.—Lord Kitchener, under date of Johannesburg, December 30 sends a weekly budget showing that since December 23, 35 Boers have been killed, 5 wounded, 237 taken prisoners and 51 surrendered. These, says the commander-in-chief, do not include DeWet's losses in his attacks on Dargell and Firman, when, it is reliably estimated, 50 were killed and 50 wounded.

DeWet is still in the vicinity of Langberg. Colonel Spence and Colonel Plumer came in contact December 28 with Britz's commando and took 27 prisoners. Gen. Bruce Hamilton came in touch with Grobelaar's commando near Marydale December 23. He killed four Boers and captured 27.

CUBAN TARIFF REDUCED.

Havana, Dec. 31.—A decree reducing the railroad tariff on sugar and tobacco an average of 25 per cent will be issued by Governor-General Wood to-day.

TROUBLE WITH PERU.

New York, Dec. 30.—The Ecuadorian government has ascertained that Peruvian parties have occupied certain regions in the easterly part of Ecuador, says the Guayaquil, Ecuador, correspondent of the Herald. It will protest energetically against the occupation.

Four persons killed and a score maimed or scalded in wreck on Chicago & Northwestern road at Malta.

$6,500,000,000 IN COMBINES

This Amount Is Exclusive of Railways and Banking Consolidations.

New York, Dec. 30.—In an annual review of the corporations of the United States, the Journal of Commerce estimates the total capitalization of "all industrial" consolidations in the United States at approximately $6,500,000,000. This does not include railway, street railway, lighting or banking consolidations. It is also estimated that the "industrial" corporations completed during 1901 and having an authorized capitalization of $1,000,000 or more have an authorized preferred stock issue amounting to $982,460,000, and a capitalization of common stock amounting to $3,153,450,000.

MISS CROPSEY MURDERED.

Elizabeth City, N. J., Dec. 28.—The verdict of the coroner's jury upon the death of Nell Cropsey, whose body was found in the Pasquotank river yesterday,

was read to-day in front of the coroner's office to the people of Elizabeth City. Because of the feeling against James Wilcox, the sweetheart of the dead girl, the publication of the verdict in this city was deferred in the hope that the intense excitement would have subdued by today. The lack of sympathy for Wilcox was marked in the large crowd assembled about the coroner's office to hear the reading of the verdict.

Jury Calls It a Murder.

The verdict of the coroner's jury was as follows:

"We, the coroner's jury, having been duly summoned and sworn, by Dr. I. Fearing, to inquire what caused the death of Ella M. Cropsey, do hereby report that from the investigation made by three physicians of Elizabeth City, and from their opinion, and also from our personal observation, that said Ella M. Cropsey came to her death by being stricken a blow on the left temple and by being drowned in the Pasquotank river.

"We have not yet investigated nor heard any testimony touching as to who inflicted the blow and did the drowning. We are informed that one James Wilcox is charged with the same and is now in custody. We recommend that investigation as to his or any one else's probable guilt be had by one or more magistrates in Elizabeth City township, and that said Wilson be held to await such investigation."

Elizabeth City, N. C., Dec. 27.—The body of Nellie Cropsey, who so mysteriously disappeared from her home on the night of November 20, was found this morning at 10 o'clock, in the Pasquoant river, opposite the Cropsey residence, by two fishermen.

The news of the finding of the body flew over the city like wild-fire and within a short while over 2,000 people had assembled on the river bank waiting for the body to be brought ashore. The coroner was immediately notified and selected a jury of prominent citizens.

Elizabeth City, N. C., Dec. 30.—Funeral services over the body of Miss Nellie Cropsey, whose remains were discovered in the Pasquotank river after a search lasting several weeks, were held in the Methodist church here yesterday.

Ella Maud Cropsey lived for some years in New Utrecht, L. I., and was well known in Brooklyn society. Four years ago her father bought a farm near Elizabeth City, N. C., and moved there to live, his daughter going with him. She had recently been receiving the attention of James Wilcox, a prosperous young man of the neighborhood, and they were supposed to be engaged.

Then came a quarrel and for some days the couple avoided each other. But on the evening of November 20 Wilcox called upon his sweetheart and passed the evening in the company of herself and her cousin.

When at a late hour he arose to go he asked Ella Cropsey if she would accompany him to the veranda, as he had something he wished to discuss with her. She assented, and walked out to the veranda in his company.

A half hour passed before Miss Cropsey's cousin thought of looking for her, and then she walked out to the veranda and looked about, but the young woman was not there.

She was not seen again. Wilcox was arrested on suspicion of having murdered her, and is now under bail.

WAVES CAST UP WRECKAGE

Fort Townsend, Wash., Dec. 30.—Advices from Neah bay say that a large amount of wreckage is being found on the beach south of Cape Flattery, among which is a broken rowboat, several oars and life-preservers, hatches, broken doors and a quantity of boards, possibly belonging to the deckhouse of some vessel. Bedding was also found on various parts of the beach.

From information at hand, no clew is furnished by the finding, but it is thought that the wreckage was part of the collier Mattewan.

Cured—32 Years of Awful Pile Agony.

Sioux Falls, S. D., Feb. 18, 1901.

"For 32 years I suffered constantly from protruding piles and finally had to abandon my trade of stone-mason. Four months ago I began using Pyramid Pile Cure, and before I had used up one 50c box the disease had entirely disappeared and there is no sign of its ever returning. I am completely cured. F. Capps, 216 N. Minnesota ave." Sold by all druggists, 50c a box. Book, "Piles, Causes and Cure," mailed free. Pyramid Drug Co., Marshall, Mich.

THE OLDEST WOMAN.

Jackson, O., Dec. 30.—The oldest woman in the state of Ohio, and possibly the oldest in the United States, with her age fully authenticated, lives near Berlin Roads, this county. This remarkable woman is Mrs. Sarah Toy, and she will be one hundred and sixteen years old if she lives until the 9th day of next March.

Mrs. Toy makes her home with her daughter, Mrs. Eliza Conger, who resides one-fourth of a mile from Berlin Roads, and receives the best care that can be accorded a helpless mother by a devoted daughter. Mrs. Conger lives in a cozy little home, situated along the public pike leading from Berlin to this city, and is a widow in only ordinary circumstances.

Mrs. Toy's complexion is clear and white and the usual wrinkled condition of the skin is absent. Her flesh is not wasted away as much as the average person who has passed the age of seventy-five years. Her blue eyes are very bright, and her daughter volunteered the information that her eyesight was very poor—so poor, in fact, that spectacles were of no avail in assisting her to see.

Why Syrup of Figs is the best family laxative

It is pure.
It is gentle.
It is pleasant.
It is efficacious.
It is not expensive.
It is good for children.
It is excellent for ladies.
It is convenient for business men.
It is perfectly safe under all circumstances.
It is used by millions of families the world over.
It stands highest, as a laxative, with physicians.
If you use it you have the best laxative the world produces.

Because

Its component parts are all wholesome.
It acts gently without unpleasant after-effects.
It is wholly free from objectionable substances.

It contains the laxative principles of plants.
It contains the carminative principles of plants.
It contains wholesome aromatic liquids which are agreeable and refreshing to the taste.

All are pure.
All are delicately blended.
All are skillfully and scientifically compounded.

Its value is due to our method of manufacture and to the orginality and simplicity of the combination.

To get its beneficial effects — buy the genuine.

Manufactured by

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.

San Francisco, Cal.
Louisville, Ky. New York, N. Y.

FOR SALE BY ALL LEADING DRUGGISTS.

EASY MONEY COMING

Stupendous Sums to Be Disbursed Will Speedily Find Their Way Back Into the Banks.

New York, Dec. 31.—There is warrant for the statement that the waiting period in the stock market is over and that another season of speculative activity has set in. Transactions have already risen to the daily average of over 700,000 shares on the New York Stock Exchange and the tide is clearly swelling. Evil and unfavorable conditions have been fully discounted.

Easy money is in sight. The precise date of its arrival cannot be stated to the hour, but it is within recognizable range. The stupendous sums to be disbursed the first week in January in dividends and in checks will speedily find their way back into the banks and go to increase the funds available for business men. That process is not of long duration.

Already the return flow of money from the west has started. In normal situations the inflowing to New York approximates $1,000,000 a week during the month of January. The times are normal now and there is no reason why the current should be below the average or below last year. Expansion by reason of domestic production of gold and its importation from Australia and the Klondike is going on rapidly. Treasury redemption of government obligations offsets the overplus in government receipts as compared to expenditures. A liberal change may be depended on to still further relieve embarrassment on the score of a too fat treasury.

Altogether, the outlook is for an abundance of money long before the end of the first month of the new year. Feeling secure on that point, the street is experiencing a sense of buoyancy from which it has been free since those panic days last May after Northern Pacific soared to $1,000 a share and then fell over on the market.

Next to having cash in bank is the consciousness of knowing where to lay hands on the funds. Secure in the knowledge that within a few days or weeks, at the utmost, money will be plentiful, cheap operators in the stock market are evincing a tendency to anticipate.

The real market leaders, such as Vanderbilt, Morgan, Keene, Ream, Harriman, Schiff, the Moores and their associates and followers, are banking on a grand public awakening consequent upon the disclosures of actual trade and industrial conditions as revealed in publications of balance sheets for the last half year. Every newspaper in the country will contribute to the general fund of information and enlightenment in their New Year editions, and the exhibits cannot fail to be sensational. Never in the country's history has prosperity been so widely diffused among the people.

It is true that the average of prices is considerably higher than a year ago, but on the other hand, it is very much lower than the range established the first week in May last. Present quotations are about midway between the extremes of the year. Copper, sugar and a few specialties are not many degrees removed from bottom figures, and a few of the standards are scraping top records. The average is about 10 points above the average for the last week of December, 1900. The country has grown and developed greatly in that period. The bull leaders make the confident prediction that in the first six months of 1902 all records will be beaten, both in the matter of prices and in the volume of transactions on the Stock Exchange.

VENEZUELA.

German Warships Are Gathering to Make a Demonstration.

Washington, Dec. 28.—The gathering of German warships in the vicinity of Venezuela, and the presence in the same locality of many American, British, French and other foreign warships, is directing attention to the imminence of the naval demonstration Germany is about to make against Venezuela.

Thus far the German government has not made known the exact details of her proposed move, but official communications to the United States being confined to an inquiry as to the attitude of this government on the question of a demonstration in view of the purpose on the part of Germany not to acquire any permanent foothold in Venezuela. The answer of this government was entirely satisfactory to the German authorities, who since have proceeded with the execution of their plans for coercing Venezuela. It is said to be probable that the first move by Germany will be the establishment of a blockade of Venezuelan ports, so as to prevent the introduction of food products into Venezuela, and thus starve the besieged into submission. Venezuela, it is said, is entirely dependent on the outside world for its supply of corn, which is a staple among the Venezuelans. The Germans are expected to occupy one or more of the main ports of Venezuela, probably La Guaira and Maracaibo. In this connection most positive assurances have been given to the United States government that the occupation is to be temporary, and only for such length of time as will permit the collection of the debt due to Germans, thus disposing of the report that there is any ulterior purposes to establish a German coaling station on Venezuelan soil.

On the part of Venezuela, it is semi-officially understood that President Castro has made known that he is prepared for any eventuality. There is complete silence, however, as to the defensive measures Venezuela is adopting, but there is no indication that she is laying mines or preparing in any way to resist an occupation of LaGuaira or Maracaibo, which are such open ports that they are practically defenseless against such powerful armament as the Germans can bring to bear. The reliance of Venezuela appears to be on the practical difficulties Germany will encounter. Venezuela, it is asserted, has no need of outside supplies, and while corn is much used, in an emergency there are many other cereals which can be put to use. Moreover the natives are said to be meat eaters almost exclusively, and to have no need for corn or outside products.

With reference to German occupation of one or more ports it is thought to be likely that Venezuela will rely on harassing the invaders. The fresh water supply of La Guiara and Maracaibo is drawn from interior streams and lakes, and these are expected to be cut off. The interior of Venezuela is regarded as safe it is said that it would take at least 200,000 German soldiers to make headway through the wild and uneven country against guerrilla tactics.

There appears also to be much reliance on the part of Venezuela in the sentiment and sympathy which can be aroused within the United States when an European invader is actually operating on American soil and Venezuela issues a declaration of war. Venezuela, it is understood, also relies largely on the fact that foreign capital is invested in the large Venezuelan ports, and would be the heaviest sufferers from any destruction wrought by the Germans. Money from France, England, Germany and the United States has built up La Guaira, Maracaibo and the other large places and little Venezuelan capital is at stake. A German blockade, Venezuelans declare, will prove quite as onerous to American, British and other foreign shipping as it will to the internal interests of Venezuela, and these shipping interests are expected to appeal to their several governments. There are a few hopeful signs on both sides that at the last moment a clashing may be averted. The German minister to Venezuela is still at his post, and there is some hope that he may still bring about a settlement. The outlook for a cash settlement, however, is rather meagre, since Venezuelan officials are on half pay. Another possible means of settlement is through the diplomatic offices of a prominent Venezuelan official, now on foreign service, who has been summoned by cable to return to Caracas, probably for the purpose of going on a special mission to Germany.

The presence of the North Atlantic squadron and many other American warships in West Indian waters is the source of much speculation in Germany and Venezuela. The Berlin officials are assured the presence of American ships has nothing to do with German's plans against Venezuela, but at Caracas the presence of the American ships in the neighborhood is looked upon with satisfaction and is construed as distinctly significant.

La Guaira, Venezuela, Dec. 26.—Via Haytien cable.—The United States battleship Indiana has arrived at Willemstad, Island of Curacoa.

The British cruiser Tribune and the Dutch cruiser Utrecht have arrived there.

The German cruiser Vineta is expected to reach this port to-day.

Governor Murphy urged government to open Indian lands in Arizona to settlement.

DANISH WEST INDIES

A Strong Opposition to Their Sale to United States.

St. Thomas, D. W. I., Dec. 27.—A large, orderly demonstration took place at Christiansted, Island of St. Croix, D. W. I., yesterday afternoon. Those who took part in it comprised representatives of the native, social and planting elements. Resolutions were adopted urging Denmark to introduce reforms and improvements in the Danish West Indian islands and to lift the islands out of the humiliations of the past. It was also set forth that the leading inhabitants of islands, especially the natives of standing, merchants, planters and Danish subjects generally demand that the island be not sold, but that commercial, industrial and social reforms under the Danish flag be instituted. The resolutions express confidence that King Christian and his ministry will consider the demands.

The procession, which was headed by bands of music, marched through Christiansted carrying 1800 flags and cheering for the king.

Copenhagen, Dec. 27.—The petition against the sale of the Danish West Indies without first submitting the matter to a plebiscite, referred to in these dispatches of December 24, was presented yesterday to King Christian, the cabinet and the rigsdag. It bore 85 signatures.

Washington, Dec. 31.—There is a growing belief in Washington that President Roosevelt will withdraw the offer of the United States to purchase the Danish West Indian islands unless the government of Denmark very shortly cuts loose from the speculators who have prevented the consummation of the deal through their desire to share in the profits.

The President has taken one step in the direction of reducing the strategic value of St. Thomas by making over to the navy Culebra island for use as a coaling base, thus placing that island, which immediately adjoins the Danish West Indies, in precisely the same category as Tutuila and Guam.

MISS STONE.

Constantinople, Dec. 27.—Dispatches from Salonica report that W. W. Peet, treasurer of the missionary society in Constantinople, established communication with the brigands who hold Miss Ellen M. Stone a captive, and hopes that the release of Miss Stone will be accomplished within a fortnight.

New York, Dec. 26.—Letters received in this city by natives of Armenia contain the information that the people of the east are still greatly agitated over the abduction of Miss Ellen M. Stone, the missionary, and her companion, Mme. Tsilka. Throughout Armenia and the Turkish empire, Christians have assembled daily in their places of worship since September 3, to pray for the deliverance of Miss Stone and her companion.

Special services of prayer were held yesterday in Beyrout, and in every Christian church in the Orient in pursuance of a plan formulated several weeks ago.

OLYMPIC GAMES OF 1904.

Paris, Dec. 27.—Baron Coubertin, president of the Olympic games to be held in 1904 received a personal letter from President Roosevelt, in reply to the invitation sent to the latter, asking him to become president of the Olympic game to be held in Chicago during the year 1904.

Mr. Roosevelt says he will lay the whole matter before the cabinet, and that, so far as he himself is concerned, he takes the keenest interest in the undertaking and will do his utmost to make the meeting at Chicago as successful as the last one held at Athens. Mr. Roosevelt's letter is couched in the warmest terms. He referred to Baron Coubertin's works on sports, with which the President showed acquaintance.

Baron Coubertin, who was much touched by Mr. Roosevelt's kindly reference to himself, said the President's acceptance would, in view of his enthusiastic support of all manly sports, cause the greatest pleasure to all concerned in the games.

LEASING MINES.

Correspondence of the Associated Press.

St. Petersburg, Dec. 27.—A Siberian newspaper says that American capitalists have offered the government 30,000,000 roubles for a fifty-year lease of a large strip of land in the Kirghiz steppes, which are rich in copper, coal and silver. The territory, 500 by 670 versts in extent, lies between Pavlodar and Lake Balkash. Pavlodar is on the Irtych river, south of Omsk. Senator Clark, of Montana, has previously been referred to as having been in negotiations with private interests for a large piece of land in the same province—Samipalatinsk.

The czar has conferred the Order of St. Anne, third class, on his dentist, Dr. Wellozon, who is an American.

Japanese General Resigns.

Yokohama, Dec. 29.—Gen. Baron Yamaguchi, who commanded the Japanese troops in China, has resigned the command of the Fifth division of the Japanese army. The general's action was due to the fact that public charges of looting had been brought against him.

AT ZEEFONTEIN.

Hot Battle Between the Boers and the British.

London, Dec. 28.—In a subsequent message, Lord Kitchener sends a stirring account of the fighting at Zeefontein, showing that the wounded and prisoners must number about 150. He says that in the absence of Colonel Pierman, Major Williams, who was killed, was in command. The column was encamped on the slope of a kopje, the southern side of which was precipitous. Outposts held the edge of the precipice. The northern slope, on which the column was pitched was gentle. The outposts were well pushed out and the position, naturally strong, had been entrenched. It was a moonlight night. The Boers appear to have climbed the precipice, and mustering near the top at 2 a. m., suddenly attached the picket on the summit. Before the men could get clear of their tents the Boers swept through them shooting the soldiers dawn as they came out. Most of the British officers were shot while trying to stem the rush. Lieutenant Harw (?) himself opened fire with the "pom-poms" and was shot through the heart while firing. Lieutenant Watney was killed while leading a charge. There was no panic and the men engaged did their best.

Including the killed and wounded, about half the column is now at Eland river bridge. The remainder are prisoners. A 15-pounded, after two rounds, became jammed. The men composing the detachment stood by the gun, and were shot down around it.

Lieut. Scarlet, who was wounded, was overlooked by the Boers, and left behind. He saw two wagon loads of dead and wounded Boers carried away. They were mostly hit during the first attack on the picket.

The Boers, who apparently numbered about 1,200, under Gen. De Wet, behaved well, leaving men to look after the wounded. The Imperial light horse were fourteen miles distant. They heard of the fight at 4.30, and arrived on the scene at 6.30. After breathing their horses, they galloped after the Boers, who, however, succeeded in reaching the broken country, where the light horse is useless to pursue the Boers.

DEWET'S ATTACK.

London, Dec. 27.—Boer resistance has always been very strong in that part of the Orange River Colony, which was the scene of Gen. Dewet's Christmas coup. A great quadrangle of blockhouses is being built there, the four points of which the Vereniging, Volksrust, Harrismith and Kroonstadt. At the southeast corner of this quadrangle is a long open space, from Bethlehem to Lindley, where the square of blockhouses is still incomplete, and here Dewet made his attack. Col. Firman's force probably amounted to 400 men, and the disaster, especially the loss of the guns, the possession of which may enable Dewet successfully to attack the blockhouses, creates a disturbing impression.

BOERS AGAINST BOERS.

Pretoria, Dec. 26.—The formation of a new Burgher corps, to be known as the National Scouts, has aroused great interest in the surrendered burghers. In view of many meetings and applications, General Lord Kitchener has authorized the creation of fresh wings to operate in the southern and eastern Transvaal, and prominent Boer leaders elected by burghers themselves.

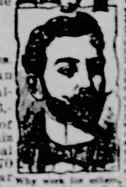
It is stated that much of the recent success of the British is due to the cooperation of Collier's and Cronje's commands, acting under Gen. Bruce Hamilton.

CANCER MICROBE.

Paris, Dec. 27.—Dr. Doyen, a leading surgeon, has announced in a lecture that he observed in cancerous tumors a new microbe, which he calls micrococcus neoformans. Dr. Doyen as long ago as 1887 noticed in cancerous juices certain diplococci and small chains that were with difficulty distinguished from cellular granulations. Who examined at the end of two or three months he found these as active as when in the tumor.

Hypnotism

BE A HYPNOTIST AND MAKE FUN and MONEY



PROF. L. A. KIRSCHNER, Supt. of Institute, Bingham

NATIONAL BANKS.

Amendments to the Law Suggested by McCleary, of Minnesota.

Washington, Dec. 27.—Representative McCleary, of Minnesota, has addressed the following letter to some 2,500 persons, those addressed being representative men in each state and territory in the union:

"It has been suggested to me by several gentlemen interested in national banks and desirous of rendering them as useful as possible to the communities in which they are located that it would be well to amend the national bank act to permit national banks in smaller places, where the clientele of the banks is largely rural, to loan a portion of their resources on real estate security. If the proposition seems wise to those who have practical knowledge of such matters, I may introduce a bill after the holidays providing for the amendment. With that end in view, I desire the benefit of your judgment in the matter, and I will appreciate an early answer to the following questions:

"First—Do you believe that such an amendment would be in the public interest? If so, why? If not, why not?

"Second—If your first answer be affirmative, where would you draw the line between these national banks that may and these that may not make such loans? Would you make the capitalization of the bank or the population of the town where the bank is located the basis of such classification? Why?

"Third—Just what percentage and of what would you specify in the amendment? That is, would you grant the permission as to a certain small percentage of the capital of the bank, or as to a certain percentage of its loanable funds? Why? (Suggestions running from 25 per cent to 40 per cent of the capital of the bank have been made.)

"Fourth—Would you limit the operation of the amendment to farm loans, or would you include town property? Why?

"Fifth—Would you permit loans under the amendment on first mortgages only, or would you permit such loans as meet the approval of the board of directors? Why?

"Sixth—Would you require that all loans under the amendment should have the approval of the directors before being made? Why?

"Seventh—Have you any other suggestions as to the safe operations of the amendment, if it should be made?

"Eighth—Are you willing to have me quote you on the above points in any remarks I may make upon the subject?"

MACLAY DISCHARGED.

Washington, Dec. 25.—Secretary Long has discharged Edgar Staunton Maclay from his position as a skilled laborer in the Brooklyn navy yard, Mr. Maclay having refused to resign when requested to do so. Mr. Maclay is author of a naval history, and in its last volume sharply criticised Admiral Sebley and denounced him as a caitiff, poltroon and coward.

Secretary Long's action was taken by direction of the President, and followed a conference between the President and the secretary, who took to the White House a letter from Maclay in response to a request for his resignation sent by the secretary last Saturday. In this letter Maclay submitted that he could not be removed or be compelled to resign without definite charges being made against him, and without an opportunity to answer those charges. Although the civil service rules give employes of public service the opportunity of answering charges that may be preferred against them, the President exercised his prerogative in the present instances, and directed Maclay's removal, it being held that the latter was aware unofficially, if not officially, of the reasons which actuated the executive in taking the course determined upon.

Secretary Long said the action taken yesterday would dispose of the case finally.

Mr. Maclay's letter to Secretary Long replying to the request for his resignation, is as follows:

"Navy Yard, New York,

"Office of the General Storekeeper,

"December 23, 1901.

"Rear Admiral Albert S. Barker, U. S. N., Commandant Navy Yard, New York:

"Sir:—I have the honor of acknowledging the receipt of your communication of this date in which you forward the following communication of this date from the Honorable Secretary of the Navy:

"'I am directed by the President to ask Edgar Maclay, special laborer, general storekeeper's office, navy yard, New York, to send in his resignation.'

"I respectfully submit that I was regularly appointed to my present position, after having duly passed a clerk's examination in accordance with all the requirements of the civil service regulations, and therefore cannot be removed or be compelled to resign without definite charges being made against me and without having an opportunity to answer those charges. I have been on this office fifteen months, have been promoted for efficiency, and, so far as I know, my work has been satisfactory to my superiors. I have violated no rules or regulations of this office or of the navy yard, so far as I am aware.

"Such being the case, I feel that it would not only be an injustice to myself to resign under such circumstances, but it would be establishing a precedent that vitally concerns thousands of civil service employes, both national and state.

"Very respectfully yours,

"EDGAR S. MACLAY."

Secretary Long's dispatch to Rear Admiral Barker directing Maclay's removal, was as follows:

"Washington, Dec. 24.

"To Rear Admiral A. S. Barker, U. S. N.:

"By direction of the President, Edgar S. Maclay is discharged. Notify him.

"LONG."

SHIPPING DEPRESSION.

Washington, Dec. 28.—A depression in the shipping industry of East Scotland has been brought to the attention of the state department by United States Consul Fleming, in a report dated November 29. On steamship lines from and to East Scotland ports, the consul says, rates have dropped to the lowest figures ever known. Steamships running between East Scotland and New York, which were earning from $6,000 to $10,000 on the round trip in 1900, have been losing during the autumn of 1901 from $2,500 to $4,000 per round trip. The lines running between the coast of Scotland and the continent also have been seriously affected by the slump in cargoes and rates. The consul records a number of instances wherein good ships are offered for sale at prices away below their original cost prices, with reluctant purchasers. Steamship owners, however, Mr. Fleming says, are not altogether discouraged, and intend "to keep their vessels in the water," and stand any loss from low freights and light cargoes until there shall be a change for the better.

Government stations demonstrated practicability of raising Egyptian cotton in Arizona.

I CURE FITS

When I say I cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again. I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office.

Prof. F. D., 4 Cedar St., N. Y.

MONROE DOCTRINE

Kaiser Will Bring Castro to Time Without Antagonizing United States.

Washington, Dec. 31.—Secretary Hay's view as to the proposed German program in Venezuela, was communicated to the German government in the shape of a written memorandum. This supplemented verbal exchanges that had taken place in Washington between Ambassador Von Holleben and President Roosevelt, and between the ambassador and Secretary Hay at greater length. The state department positively declines to make public the memorandum or its substance, but it is pointed out again that the basis of the United States representations is to be looked for in the utterances of President Roosevelt in his annual message to congress touching the Monroe doctrine in its application to South American countries which do not pay their debts.

No News From Caracas.

Nothing has been heard from Caracas to sustain the report that United States Minister Bowen, through urgent representations, has induced a postponement of the execution of the German program. It is certain that no instructions to that effect have been given Mr. Bowen, though it is admitted that it would be the duty of any United States minister to exercise all of his powers, within the lines of the general policy of this country, to prevent possible bloodshed. Confirmatory evidence is had from unofficial sources of the purpose of the German government at least to delay action against Venezuela until the issue of the present revolutionary movement directed against President Castro.

Washington, Dec. 31.—Germany has made a distinct promise through Herr Von Holleben, the German ambassador, that there will be no violation of the Monroe doctrine in the consummation of the kaiser's plan to force Venezuela to pay her just debts. Herr Von Holleben's explanation was made with great frankness during a conference with the President and secretary of state held at the White House yesterday.

Germany's plans, according to the statement conveyed by the ambassador, are to send a squadron to Venezuelan ports, land marines, seize the custom houses and hold them until the revenues equal to $2,000,000 owed by the Venezuelan government to German subjects shall have been collected.

According to Herr Von Holleben his government will, under no circumstances, attempt to acquire any territory, or to hold any territory other than that embraced in the custom house. The promise that there shall be no acquisition of territory has been made in the most positive terms.

NEELY'S TRIAL.

Washington, Dec. 28.—Chief Postoffice Inspector W. E. Cochran, accompanied by a large number of postoffice inspectors, will leave Washington for Havana to-day to be present at the trial of Charles F. W. Neely, former chief of the bureau of finance of the department of postoffices of Cuba, which will begin January 2. The party will consist of Colonel W. T. Sullivan, inspector in charge of the Denver division; John D. King, in charge of the Spokane division; Captain William B. Smith, in charge of the Washington district, and Inspectors A. R. Holmes, W. R. Keyes, W. F. Fletcher, F. M. Hamilton, John C. Coates and C. M. Waters.

Messrs. Cochran, King and Coates conveyed Neely from Rochester to New York, after his arrest in the former city. Mr. Sullivan was stationed in Cuba before Neely's alleged shortage was discovered, and Hamilton, Waters, Keyes and Smith were there after the discovery. Holmes and Smith made investigations for the department in Ohio and Indiana.

DIAMOND CHAIN STOLEN.

Washington, Dec. 27.—A mysterious robbery of a diamond chain, valued at $3,500, of which either the Adams Express Company or Shaw & Berry a local jewelry firm which shipped it to New York, are probably the victims occurred some time between Sunday afternoon and yesterday forenoon. The jewelry was dispatched from here to Joseph Frankel & Son's, on 48 Nassau street, New York. When delivered there was no evidence that the seal had been tampered with and the package was not opened in New York until yesterday, when the chain was found missing. The stolen gems numbered 200 and were set in a platinum lorgnette chain, 54 inches long. The package was made up by the local firm under the personal supervision of the proprietors and duly registered. Detectives of the express company, as well as detectives here and in New York, are working on the case. It is supposed that the package was opened by someone acquainted with its contents, the chain removed and the package then restored to its original appearance.

CAPT. LEARY DEAD.

Washington, Dec. 27.—The navy department this morning received the following telegram from Admiral Mortimer L. Johnson, commanding the Boston navy yard, dated to-day:

"Capt. Richard P. Leary, U. S. N., died this morning at the marine hospital, Chelsea."

Capt. Leary was the first governor of Guam after that island came into the possession of the United States.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 27.—Captain Leary was relieved of the command of the receiving ship Richmond last October on account of heart trouble and granted six months' leave of absence.

MILES WON'T TALK.

Washington, Dec. 25.—Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles has returned to the city from his brief visit to New York. The general declined to discuss the question of the reprimand given him by the secretary of war for his published observations on the report of the verdict of the court of inquiry in the Schley case, and in reply to inquiries as to his future course in the matter, said he had no statement to make. He did say, however, that the report that he would apply for a court of inquiry was entirely unauthorized.

NAVAL RESERVATION

Washington, Dec. 25.—A general order issued by the navy department sets apart as a naval reservation certain lands on Culebra island, heretofore selected by a naval committee as a naval reserve. The island lies to the eastward of Porto Rico, and came under the flag as one of the dependencies of that island.

FREIGHT CAR SHORTAGE.

Pittsburg, Pa., Dec. 25.—The car shortage in the Pittsburg district is worse than ever before, and as a result, many mills are shut down or only in partial operation. All of the mills along the Allegheny valley road, including the Carnegie City mills, have suspended and it is probable that the big Carnegie company plants at Homestead and Duquesne will be unable to resume for a week or more after the Christmas holiday shut down. President Schwab, during his recent visit here said $3,000,000 worth of finished product was piled up in the yards of these two concerns with no present prospect of removal.

Practically all of the furnaces in the Mahoning and Shenango valleys are shut down because of inability to get raw material.

PHILIPPINE TRADE.

Gates Will Be Thrown Open to Foreign Bottoms for Indefinite Period.

Washington, Dec. 31.—If congress follows the recommendation of the war department, commerce between the United States and the Philippine islands, and among the islands themselves will be thrown open to foreign bottoms for an indefinite time.

Already there is pending in the house legislation looking to the exemption of the traffic between the Philippines and the United States from the operation of the coastwise shipping laws, which requires all trade between United States ports to be carried in American bottoms. At the instance of the war department, this measure will be amended so as to place the inter-island traffic on the same footing. Meanwhile, pending the conclusive action by congress, the treasury will continue the order suspending the application of the coastwise shipping laws to Philippine commerce.

Manila, Dec. 30.—General Chaffee, when questioned yesterday by the correspondent of the Associated Press concerning the alleged friction between the civil and military authorities in the Philippine archipelago, said that absolutely no such friction existed, and that perfect harmony prevailed between the two authorities. General Chaffee said that the only occasion when there had been anything approaching friction was in the matter of habeas corpus proceedings in the case of Oakley Brooks, and that upon this occasion a solution of the difficulty satisfactory to both authorities had been found. General Chaffee said that he and the members of the commission had at times differed in their views, but that these differences were of purely personal opinion. He said that his relations with Governor Taft and Acting Governor Wright and the other commisioners were both officially and socially extremely pleasant, and that he thought the published statement of friction between the civil and military authorities here must have resulted from a misunderstanding of the facts of the case.

Genral Chaffee further explained that every time the slightest friction had arisen in the provinces between the two authorities he had invariably ordered the military to surrender to the civil authority, and said that the relations of these authorities throughout the provinces, where they frequently hold widely opposite opinions, would in no way interrupt the cordial relations existing at Manila, where both were working toward the same goal, namely, the pacification and welfare of the Philippine archipelago. General Chaffee concluded by saying that he thought the prospect of subduing the insurrection in all places to be promising.

When acting Governor Wright was questioned on this same matter, he said:

"Where men of sense are at the head of affairs, there is not likely to be much cause for alarm or friction."

Governor Wright has a great admiration for General Chaffee, whom he considers to be a man of sound common sense. He said that although he and General Chaffee frequently differed radically upon various subjects, still the most amicable relations were maintained under all circumstances. The acting governor of the islands said that under the existing circumstances in the provinces, there was occasionally bound to be some friction as a result of the misunderstanding of authority requiring an appeal to Manila, but that such matters had invariably been satisfactorily arranged.

Referring to the work accomplished by the United States Philippines commission during the last year, Governor Wright said:

"Out of darkness has come light and immense and wondrous strides have taken place. A year ago everything outside of Manila was practically chaos; now, outside of the few provinces where the insurrection still exists, everything is in a most flourishing condition. In the 300 miles from Manila north to Appari not a hostile shot was heard for many months; while houses were built and are still building and crops have been planted.

"These same conditions apply to the larger part of Southern Luzon."

Governor Wright said that he was satisfied that the majority of the Filipinos recognize and appreciate what has been done and that their leaders were doing all in their power to bring the remaining insurgents to a peaceful view of the situation.

Concluding, Governor Wright said that the natives inhabiting the Island of Samar had, during all their history, been an unmanageable race, and he was not surprised at their hostility.

Major Allan, formerly governor of the Island of Leyte, and who was chosen chief of the insular constabulary, has left Manila for a tour of inspection through the Islands of Leyte and Mindoro. He will report to the commission on conditions existing there, and particularly on the situation in the Province of Misamis, Mindoro, which the military authorities have asked to have returned from the civil back to their own control.

Five insurgent officers and 175 men, with six cannon, fifty-one rifles and seven shotguns, surrendered on Saturday to the American authorities on the Island of Cebu. It is now beieved this island is pacified.

INSURGENT SURRENDER.

Manila, Dec. 25.—The Filipino General Sampson and all the other insurgent chiefs on the Island of Bohol have surrendered, with 28 cannon and 45 guns.

During an engagement in Batangas province between the insurgents and a detachment of the Twenty-first infantry, under Lieutenant Edgar T. Conley, one American private was badly wounded. A number of the enemy were killed.

The military prison at Subig Bay has been re-established. A large number of Filipinos captured in Laguna and Batangas province have been sent there. The column, under Colonel Dougherty, is making a clean sweep of Laguna province, burning all the insurgent barracks, and several native villages. Colonel Dougherty has taken many prisoners and the insurgent loss of life during his operations has been heavy.

BATTLE AT SAN JOSE.

Washington, Dec. 26.—The war department to-day is advised by Gen. Chaffee, at Manila, that Co. F, Twenty-first infantry, had a desperate hand-to-hand encounter in a gorge six miles south of San Jose, Batangas, December 23. Twenty-two of the enemy were killed. Patrick A. Connolly received an ugly bolo wound in the left cheek. President Carney received six bolo cuts in the neck and shoulders.

COTTON WEAVERS STRIKE.

Dover, N. H., Dec. 30.—Claiming that they have been paid less than other workmen employed on the same class of goods elsewhere, 20 weavers at Cocheco cotton mills here struck to-day. As the strikers have the sanction of their national organization, it is feared that the entire mill force of the city, numbering from 3,500 to 3,800, will become involved.

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One or two of Radway's Pills, taken daily by those subject to bilious pains and torpidity of the liver, will keep the system regular and secure healthy digestion.

Price, 25 cents per box. Sold by druggists, or sent by mail.

RADWAY & CO., 55 Elm Street, New York.

OTHER QUESTIONS

At Issue Between Us and Great Britain to Be Settled.

Washington, Dec. 30.—It is expected that efforts will be renewed before long for the settlement of the numerous controversies which have long existed between the United States and Great Britain, growing out of relations along the Canadian border, the Atlantic fisheries, warships on the great lakes, the Alaskan boundary and other questions. Heretofore, the negotiations designed to secure a settlement of the matters recited have not proved effective, largely because of the cumbersome machinery of negotiation, and this has led to a belief that much more could be accomplished by direct negotiations between Secretary Hay and Lord Pauncefote on the main points, and the subsequent assembling of a commission representing the United States, Great Britain and Canada, to give form to the bases of agreement rendered.

The British authorities have expected for some time that when the isthmian canal treaty was once disposed of there would be a renewal of efforts to adjust the Alaskan boundary and other pending questions. Now the British government has yielded the Clayton-Bulwer treaty and other points in the isthmian negotiations, it desires to take up some of the other questions in which they have important interests involved. Lord Pauncefote desires to clear up all pending differences and have "a clean slate" before his present term as ambassador comes to a close.

When he came to Washington, there were four great issues between the two countries. The first of these was the Bering sea controversy, which had reached an acute stage. Diplomacy disposed of this issue. The second issue was over Venezuela, which, like the seal question, at one time threatened war. But the efforts of diplomacy were again successful in averting trouble and bringing about a settlement. The third important issue was on the isthmian canal, which has been satisfactorily disposed of by the recent Hay-Pauncefote treaty. This leaves only one issue remaining in order to bring about "a clean slate," namely, the border controversy, both as to Canada and Alaska. The British officials usually link these various boundary controversies together, as they are more or less connected.

At present, a modus vivendi exists as to the Alaskan boundary, chiefly for the purpose of avoiding a clash along the border and holding each side in check until a final boundary is determined upon. It seems to be conceded on both sides that the modus cannot be carried on indefinitely, and that sooner or later the main question of establishing a permanent boundary must be settled.

Lord Lansdowne's desire to take up the question was expressed clearly in his note to Secretary Hay last spring, when the British government declined to accept the senate amendment to the first Hay-Pauncefote treaty. Recently, Lord Lansdowne again has expressed, in speeches, the need of taking up the Alaskan boundary question. These declarations by the head of the British foreign service, together with the well-known wish of Lord Pauncefote to clear away all pending differences between the two governments, doubtless will lead to the formal exchanges necessary to an adjustment.

Just what steps will be adopted are not disclosed, but it seems likely that direct negotiations and the subsequent assembly of a commission will commend itself to the parties concerned as the most feasible procedure.

The border issues, outside of that relating to Alaska, are those which long have existed and have created more or less friction. The joint high commission, which assembled some time ago, practically disposed of these lesser issues, but the deadlock on Alaska prevented a treaty covering these and other points of agreement. With the disposal of the Alaskan boundary, therefore, it is felt that the way would be clear to dispose of the other controversies. The reciprocity question, which is among those formerly considered, is not likely to be taken up in this connection, as Canada desires to make it the subject of separate negotiation. The Atlantic fisheries question also may be the subject of separate negotiations.

WHY FEWER MARRIAGES.

Rochester, N. Y., Dec. 30.—Commenting upon the large decrease in the number of marriages in Rochester in 1901, Miss Susan B. Anthony, the veteran advocate of woman suffrage, who is now nearly 82 years old, said:

"I think one reason for the decrease is

the increased intelligence of woman. In the old days women were married at 16, and until they arrived at 40 their one aim seemed to be to give birth to a child every year or two. The heyday of their lives was spent in hopeless toil and worry and they became old long before their time. This world needs fewer children and those better taken care of and better born and bred.

"A woman who marries a man and finds that he is a drunkard or a wicked man is committing one of the worst sins against society if she continues to live with that man. One of the greatest crimes is to bring children into the world under such circumstances. The woman should get a divorce and see to it that she does not rush into another such alliance."

HUGE WATERSPOUT.

Tangier, Morocco, Dec. 30.—A waterspout has burst over the town of Saffee, Morocco. It inundated the lower part of the town for the space of twelve hours, sweeping everything into the sea. Two hundred persons are reported to have been drowned. There are no Europeans among the dead. The damage to Saffee was enormous.

Saffee is a fortified seaport town of Morocco. It has a population of 12,000, including about 3,000 Jews. It is enclosed by massive walls and has a palace and a small fort.

CHARLES H. ALLEN SLATED FOR SECRETARY OF THE NAVY

Washington, Dec. 31.—The report of cabinet smashing after a rest of a couple of days was begun once more yesterday morning with a revival of the announcement that Secretary Long would leave the President's official family within six weeks. Not only is the announcement made that Mr. Long is going, but it is stated that Charles H. Allen, of Massachusetts is to succeed him.

Mr. Allen was former assistant secretary of the navy, and was the man who succeeded Roosevelt in that place when the latter went to the war at the head of the Rough Riders. Mr. Allen has also been governor of Porto Rico, and, as he comes from New England, will assure that part of the country a place in the cabinet. The reason Secretary Long does not resign at once is because he does not want to have it said that he retired under fire of the Schley controversy.

It is possible that there will be a change in the interior department before Mr. Long goes out, for the rumors about Secretary Hitchcock's retirement are thick now. Two ex-senators are spoken of for his place—Wolcott of Colorado and Carey of Wyoming. Mrs. Carey, the wife of the latter, was here a few days ago on a house-hunting expedition, and this seems to give color to the stories of her husband's selection.

PANAMA CANAL

Paris Newspapers Appeal to Shareholders to Do Something.

Paris, Dec. 31.—All the newspapers here to-day publish an address to the shareholders of the Panama Canal Company, issued by M. Bunau-Varilla, a large shareholder, who, as cabled December 21, made an appeal to the shareholders to contribute at the beginning of the year funds to carry on the work of the canal, and who only secured promises of 200,000 francs. In this address, which takes up half page of space in the papers, M. Bunau-Varilla gives the text of a letter which he recently wrote to the president of the canal company, M. Bo, condemning the decision to attempt the "impracticable task" of re-opening the negotiations with Washington for the sale of the company's property, and urges that the only course open, in order to clear the situation, is for the company to make, before January 7, a straightforward offer to sell the property for $40,000,000, or, better still, notify the isthmian commission that it can, itself, fix the reasonable purchase price at which, its report said, it would have recommended the Panama route.

DEPEW'S MARRIAGE.

Nice, Dec. 28.—The marriage of Senator Chauncey Depew to Miss May Palmer was celebrated at the American church here to-day, following the ceremony of the Catholic marriage service at Notre Dame.

Nice, Dec. 28.—The wedding party first attended a low mass at Notre Dame, celebrated by the Cure, Father Crepaux, formerly an officer in the French army.

Shortly before noon the party proceeded to the American church, which was crowded to excess and beautifully decorated. The Rev. Dr. Adamson officiated. A guard of honor of ten blue jackets from the United States cruiser Albany stood at the entrance of the church. After the ceremony the wedding breakfast was served at the villa of the Countess de Sers.

The wedding was quite unostentatious and the service at the American church was very simple. By special request, the vocal music consisted of one contralto song, "Oh Fair, Oh Sweet and Holy," rendered by Miss Tucker. There were no bridesmaids.

Only those officially connected with the wedding attended the ceremony at the Catholic church.

The party then drove to the American church, where the principal American and English residents had assembled. Outside was an awning decorated with American and English flags. Officers from the United States squadron occupied the second and third pews. The wedding march from Lohengrin was played as the couple walked up the aisle. They are almost the same height. The bride, a tall, slender brunette, was attired in a simple gown of ivory satin, trimmed with orange blossoms. Senator Depew, who was radiantly happy, wore a white flower in his buttonhole.

RELIGIOUS RIOTS.

London, Dec. 30.—The Island of Lewis has been the scene of serious religious riots, arising from the union of the Free and the United churches of Scotland. The islanders refused to countenance the alliance, and when the minister at Ness joined the United church they locked him out of his church. A strong force of police was sent over from the mainland to open the doors, whereupon the islanders congregated, and, throwing volleys of stones at the constables, drove them inside the building and bombarded them with rocks until they capitulated and agreed to leave the island. Every member of the police detachment was more or less seriously wounded.

It is probable that a detachment of troops will be sent to subdue the rioters.

Boer Escapes in a Box.

London, Dec. 28.—A dispatch from Ascension states that the steamer Goth landed there a Boer who had been a prisoner at St. Helena, and who had escaped in a box which had been shipped as freight. The man was discovered in the box on board the steamer during the passage.

MUSE OF MISS HAY

It Is Shy Before the Approach of Cupid.

Washington, Dec. 31.—Miss Helen Hay, who, since the announcement of her engagement to Payne Whitney, has been besieged by publishers with orders and flattering offers for verses, said to a reporter:

"I cannot write to order. I have tried several times, but have always met with failure. Now, with my father, it is entirely different. He says that much, if

not all, of his best work has been done under pressure, and because it was required to be ready by a given time.

"Unless I feel like it, I cannot write a line that is worth reading. I wish it were different, for many times I would like to write for some of the magazines that send and ask, but it always seems impossible when I sit down to the task.

"No, I have not written anything lately—that is, no verses for publication—and I have literally nothing whatever on hand.

"I cannot say that I think it in the least likely that I shall do any more work of that kind for some time to come, for my marriage is now so near at hand I have had to give up everything else in the preparations for that. Afterward I shall be touring about, and then in the early summer we go for a cruise in the waters of northern Europe, so, you see, I shall have literally no time, at least, not for many months."

The marriage of Miss Hay and Mr. Whitney is set for February 9.

GOMEZ THREATENS.

Havana, Dec. 27.—General Bartolome Maso, candidate of the Democratic party for the presidency of Cuba, left here this morning for his home at Manzanillo. He has given up the campaign. The demonstration yesterday evening, as well as that held at the railroad station, this morning, brought out a large crowd.

A Havana newspaper quotes General Maximo Gomez as threatening to have Civil Governor Recio, of Puerto Principe Province, expelled from office, when he returns to Havana, for having permitted demonstrations against Gomez in the course of his political tour of that province. The same paper says also that General Gomez has threatened to "string up" a few others when the Cuban republic is formed.

COTTON CARGO BURNS.

Seattle, Wash., Dec. 30.—The fire which has been burning in the forward hold of the Oriental liner Shinano since December 22, has been extinguished. When the fire was discovered the vessel returned to this port, whence she had sailed for the Orient a few days previous. The damage to the cargo, chiefly cotton, is estimated at $100,000.

CASTRO TROUBLED

Declares He Has Sought to Give Venezuela Prosperity.

Washington, Dec. 31.—President Castro, of Venezuela, has written an open letter, copies of which have been received by officials here, in which he defends the general policy he has pursued, and throws considerable light on his aspirations. An indirect allusion is made to the German affair in the president's appeal for united support in defense of the fatherland. The letter was in response to an application, which was granted, for the release of several journalists imprisoned at Caracas. In the course of the letter President Castro says: "It is painful to observe that the rashness of some, the impatient ambition of others, the mistaken criticism of the leading classes and the obstinacy of the revolutionary spirit, have sorely tried the virtues of my liberal policy. At a time when I have desired to see the country happy, and its citizens enjoying every comfort, I have had the painful duty of adopting repressive measures contrary to my character, my education and all my sentiments.

"If the offenders in this case have not succeeded in overthrowing the government, they have nevertheless contributed to the propaganda which delays the fruit of peace and makes our progress and our prosperity captive in the clutches of the monster of civil war. Our prosperity has been withheld through errors and entanglements for which my government is not responsible, but which claim a prompt and quick solution. In carrying out this policy, I should have the support of all the citizens of Venezuela, because therein rests the sovereignty of the fatherland.

"It is my wish that you convey to these journalists my wish to see them again fulfilling their duties of party opposition. I desire that the press shall bring all the charges it may have against me (being confident that its judgment will not affect me). I do this in order to establish under our republican system the absolute justification of my political purposes. I do it also because I have no fear of an adverse public judgment upon my acts."

MOST HATED WORD.

Cambridge, Mass., Dec. 28.—Spelling reform was discussed by the Modern Language Association at its second day's sitting at Harvard. Many addresses which were on the program were read by the titles only owing to great numbers of papers prepared. They will appear in full as minutes of the meeting.

Among these were papers by Prof. G. H. McKnight, of the Ohio State University; Dr. H. Z. Kip, of Vanderbilt University; and Dr. A. F. Thorndike, of Western Reserve University.

Prof. F. A. Scott, of the University of Michigan, read a paper upon "A List of Hated Words."

He wrote to over 1,000 persons to find out what words in the English language they hated and for what reasons. The word which appeared to be the most disliked was "women."

GEN. ALGER BETTER.

Detroit, Mich., Dec. 28.—Gen. R. A. Alger passed another excellent night and is in most satisfactory condition to-day, according to his physicians.

Chicago public school terms next year may have to be shortened two or three months owing to lack of funds.

The Markets.

WEEKLY TRADE REPORT.

New York, Dec. 28.—Reports of a record breaking holiday trade, of seasonable quiet in leading wholesale lines, of exceptional activity at top prices in iron and steel, of sustained activity in other industries, continued complaint of car and motive power shortages, and general hardening of speculative markets for food products are the features of trade advices to Bradstreet's this week. The year closes with a cheerfulness of feeling never exceeded even of late years, and with expectations of the new year as bright as any that have gone before.

Specially good reports as to holiday distribution come from the east, central west, northwest and southwest.

Advices from some parts of the south are tempered with a pessimism born of the unsatisfactory yields of cotton in some sections. In the west, Chicago sends a particularly fine report, but St. Louis, Kansas City, Cincinnati, St. Joseph and Omaha send reports of the best holiday trade in years. Chicago jobbing business is the best on record and 100 per cent larger than last year, and the reports of cattle movement are good from there and other packing centers.

The year closes with a burst of activity in iron and steel. Pig iron sales for the week have never been equaled at this season, and lack of adequate transport facilities alone is a bar to still greater volume of distribution. The outlook for a production of 16,000,000 tons of pig iron, of 30,000,000 tons of ore and of 12,000,000 tons of steel in 1902. Prices have advanced of late and $15.75 to $16 is freely paid at Valley furnaces for Bessemer deliveries in the first quarter of next year. In finished products the mills are crowded with business. Wire rods have advanced $1 per ton. In the coke trade supplies are piling up near the ovens, but furnaces are shutting down, owing to the lack of cars to move one to the other. Some foreign steel is coming in, but most of the products are going to England at very low prices.

Wheat apparently cut loose from corn this week, and displayed exceptional activity and strength for a holiday week. The winter wheat market took the lead in this respect, buying being specially good at St. Louis. Reports of lack of snow over the winter crop have been received, but reports higher.

Receipts of wool at Boston for the year were 40 per cent larger than a year ago, but stocks are no heavier at the close than at the beginning. Supplies in the country are smaller also. Woolen goods are firm, with men's wear goods.

The failures for the week number 219 as against 252 last week, 213 in this week last year, 220 in 1899, 218 in 1898, and 207 in 1897. Canadian failures number 16, as against 24 last week, 15 in this week a year ago, and 22 in 1899.

GRAIN MARKETS.

Toledo, Dec. 31.—Close—Wheat—Trading has been on a larger scale than for the past few days and after a down start traced up and closed unchanged. This was due mainly to large clearances. Disappointing cables brought an easier tone at the opening. English cables were higher, but the advance was not sufficient to reflect the strength of our market yesterday. As a consequence the opening was unchanged for May and ¼c lower on cash and December. Reports from the Argentine state that rain is needed there to help out the crops and this news had some bullish influence. Profit-taking, however, caused a break of ¼c before noon. Local receipts were small. Northwestern movement fair.

Corn was steady, though slightly lower on cables. May started at 67¾c. Trading was dull and prices eased off a trifle before noon. Local receipts large, 72 cars.

Oats were dull and the market featureless. Prices were ¼c off at the opening. Receipts somewhat better, 10 cars.

Clover Seed—Strong and higher. Opened 25 cents lower. Receipts, 200 bags; shipments, 100 bags.

Prices at the close:

Corn—December, 67c; May, 67¾c.

Oats—December, 46c; May, 47c.

Clover Seed—December, $5.30; March, $5.57½.

Following are the quotations from the various boards at the close:

TOLEDO.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	To-day Dec. 30 Close.
Cash	68⅞	68⅞	68⅞	68⅞	69

Dec. ..	68⅝	68⅝	68⅜	68⅜	69
May	68⅜	69	68½	68¾	69¼

CHICAGO.

Wheat—					
Dec.	78⅛	78⅝	78	78¼	79¼
May ..	82	82⅝	81⅝	82⅛	83⅛
July	81⅞	82⅜	81⅞	81⅝	81⅞
Corn—					
Dec.	63⅝	63⅝	63⅜	63⅝	65⅝
May ..	66⅝	66¾	66⅛	66⅜	68⅜
July	66	66¼	65⅝	65⅞	66⅛
Oats—					
Dec.	44½	45¼	44½	45⅛	44⅜
May	45⅜	45⅝	45⅛	45⅝	45½

NEW YORK

Wheat—					
Dec.	85⅞	85⅞	85⅝	85⅞	85⅝
May ..	86⅞	87⅛	86⅝	87½	87⅜
Corn—					
May	70¾	70⅞	70½	70⅝	70⅝

ST. LOUIS.

Wheat—					
May	86⅛	87	86½	86¾	86⅝

MINNEAPOLIS.

Wheat—					
Dec.	..	..	..	76¼	76⅝
May ..	..	..	..	78⅛	78⅝

DULUTH.

Wheat—					
Dec.	..	..	..	76¼	76⅝
May ..	..	..	..	79½	79⅝

CHICAGO PROVISIONS.

Pork—					
Jan.	$16.75	$16.80	$16.75	$16.80	$16.97
May ..	17.35	17.45	17.25	17.30	17.47
Lard—					
Jan.	10.10	10.10	9.92	9.95	10.15
May	10.12	10.15	10.00	10.02	10.20
Ribs—					
Jan.	8.57	8.57	8.52	8.52	8.65
May	8.85	8.87	8.80	8.82	8.92

MONEY AND STOCKS.

New York, Dec. 31.—Noon—Money on call strong at 10 to 15 per cent. Prime mercantile paper, 5@5½ per cent. Sterling exchange, barely steady with actual business in bankers' bills at $4.85@4.85¼ for demand, and at $4.82½@4.83⅛ for 60 days; posted rates, $4.83½ and $4.86½; commercial bills, $4.83@4.83¼. Bar silver, 55¾. Mexican dollars, 43¾c.

New York, Dec. 31.—The market showed the same active and irregular tone in the opening dealings as at the close last night. The coalers were supported and Missouri Pacific showed a sharp fractional recovery. Reading advanced ½ on the purchase of 2,500 shares and then ran off to below last night. Sugar, St. Paul & Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville declined about a point, and Amalgamated Copper, after advancing ¼, reacted ¾.

Dealings in the coalers were animated, but prices moved uncertainly. Sugar was sold heavily down to 112¾, and other specialties and the western and Pacific railroad stocks were also depressed. Pacific Coast lost 2½, Westinghouse Electric 2, Locomotive pfd. and Metropolitan Street Ry 1. Reading rallied again to 87½ and then relapsed to 86¾. Baltimore & Ohio suddenly became strong and advanced 2¾, rallying the market.

Room traders bid up many prominent stocks, notwithstanding a rise in call money rates to 15 per cent. The railroad list made a better showing than the specialties, excepting Sugar, which recovered 2 points. Rock Island, St. Louis Southwestern and Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville advanced a point above yesterday. Locomotive pfd. recovered its decline and losses elsewhere were well reduced or wiped out. New Jersey Central declined 2¾, Baltimore & Ohio reacted a point from the best, but hardened again.

N. Y. Stock Market.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Am. Sug. Ref. Co.	115